

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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PRC HOSTS INTERNATIONAL TOURISM CONFERENCE

OW181857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Hangzhou, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Foreign tourists are now able to live, eat and work among Chinese peasants. This special tourist package started in Shandong Province and quickly spread to neighboring Henan and Jiangsu Provinces.

A tour director from Shandong explained to XINHUA's reporter how such special programs are being organized at a tourist conference which ended here today. He said some foreign tourists are no longer willing to just go sightseeing on their holiday and prefer spending the time learning about Chinese history, culture and the life of the people. Different tourist packages being organized in different parts of the country to meet the new demands, were discussed at the conference. A tour director from Wuxi, Jiangsu told the conference that cruises are now available along sections of the 1,790-kilometre Grand Canal which was dug 1,300 years ago. On these guided tours, the foreign visitor sees barges carrying different cargo, ancient buildings, people washing cloths on the banks of the canal and gets a colorful view of life around Wuxi.

A tour along the ancient "silk road" takes tourists to China's far northwest in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Gansu Province. There they can cycle or ride camels along the old desert routes. They can get an idea how Chinese silk, porcelain, spices and other precious goods were brought to the West in ancient times. These tours also include a visit to the famous Dunhuang Grottos.

Hangzhou, the capital city of Zhejiang Province, is a favorite tourist spot because of beautiful West Lake. It attracts many honeymooning couples each year, even from abroad. Now the city tourist agency offers to give these people some history about China's traditional marriage customs. Other special programs in China now enable foreign tourists to learn acupuncture, massage, the Chinese language and Chinese traditional shadow boxing. Hunting tours are being organized in Inner Mongolia while the northern cities like Harbin, put on ice sculpture shows in winter. The conference was attended by 500 tourist directors from all over China and from 20 countries and regions in Asia, Europe and Oceania.

KANG SHIEN ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL OIL MEETING

OW181920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Kang Shi'en today met some of the 400 specialists attending an International Petroleum Engineering meeting here. The five-day meeting, which began on Monday, is being organized jointly by the China Petroleum Society and the International Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Kang welcomed president of the International Society Dennis Gregg and other foreign oil experts to the meeting, and briefed them on developments in China's petroleum industry. The state councillor hoped they would share their knowledge and experience at the meeting in a common effort to promote the development of petroleum engineering technology. Present at today's talks was Petroleum Industry Minister Wang Tao.

USSR URGES U.S. TO HALT NUCLEAR TESTS

OW200244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 19 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today called on the United States once again to suspend nuclear weapon testing and announced it is ready for talks on banning such testing on any basis -- bilateral, trilateral or multilateral.



In an appeal to the U.S. Congress, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union called on U.S. congressmen to "do everything" in its power to shape a U.S. position responsive to "the problem of a halt to nuclear tests."

The Soviet Union stopped nuclear weapon testing seven months ago, but during this time the United States has conducted seven formally announced nuclear explosions and is prepared to carry out the 8th one next month, the appeal said. Moscow announced recently the Soviet unilateral test halt was extended until the United States conducted its next test. Such a test has been announced for the third week of April. However, Washington has invited the Soviets to observe the April test. Moscow has rejected such invitations in the past, on the ground that it wants to abolish all nuclear tests, not observe them. The United States conducted its last test in Nevada last December.

#### Rejects Proposal To Observe

OW190755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 18 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today announced its refusal to accept U.S. President Regan's proposal to send Soviet specialist to the U.S. to watch nuclear tests. Mr Ronald Reagan's proposal was a repetition of the old idea of the U.S. Administration to legalize nuclear tests which was refused last year by the Soviet Union, said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry at a regular news briefing.

In a recent letter to the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Reagan suggested that the Soviet Union send experts to the Nevada nuclear test field in the U.S. to see a new technology which can monitor accurately nuclear explosion, in a test to be held in the third week of the coming April. The Soviet Union has announced that its current unilateral nuclear tests halt due to end on March 31 will be extended until the United States conducts its next test.

#### FRG FIRMS TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI PROGRAM

OW200307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Federal Germany and the United States today reached a consensus in principle on the participation of German firms in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the so-called "star wars" program. The Federal German decision was announced by Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a joint press conference, after talks with U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger at the U.S. military base at Grafenwoehr in Bavaria.

Weinberger arrived in Federal Germany today to attend the 39th session of the nuclear planning group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to be held in Wurzburg tomorrow. "Basic problems have been cleared away" with regard to Bonn's role in the SDI project, Kohl said, adding that Federal German Economics Minister Martin Bangemann would go to Washington next week to finalize the negotiations. He also disclosed that negotiations from the two countries will draft two parallel agreements in the next few days, both to be signed later by Bangemann.

Weinberger said, "we have basic agreement on SDI and I'm looking forward to having an agreement completed and signed in very short time." The agreements are expected to cover Bonn's backing for German firms taking part in SDI research and the framework for regulating use of technology developed under SDI contracts. Kohl and Weinberger spoke to reporters at the U.S. military base, where they earlier watched joint German-American military exercises.

NEW YORK TIMES SAYS USSR TO RESUME NUCLEAR TESTING

OW182007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 18 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has started preparations for the possible resumption of nuclear weapons testing," THE NEW YORK TIMES" reported today.

The newspaper quoted U.S. experts "who have reviewed classified United States intelligence reports" as saying that the Soviet preparations were discovered by U.S. satellite reconnaissance photographs. According to the photographs, the Soviet Union has been digging holes and tunnels in which nuclear explosives can be placed, and moving monitoring equipment into a test area. The paper said the preparations could be finished in two to three weeks.

U.S. officials disclosed the information a few days after the Soviet Union announced that it would extend the moratorium of nuclear testing until the U.S. conducted its next nuclear test. The Soviet Union first announced a unilateral moratorium on underground tests on July 30, 1985. The moratorium, which was to last through the end of 1985, later was extended through March before the latest announcement.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has conducted about 24 nuclear explosions annually, about half of which were underground tests. The Soviet Union has urged the U.S. to join the moratorium and to ratify two 1970s treaties that limit the size of underground nuclear explosions. But the U.S. said it would not stop testing because it needed time to improve its nuclear weapons.

Today's "NEW YORK TIMES" quoted one unnamed U.S. official as saying that the Soviet preparations show that the Soviets know the U.S. won't stop testing, and they want testing to go on and "to pin the blame on us."

U.S. WANTS TO HOLD U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT IN JUNE

OW200808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 19 (XINHUA) -- The United States today again expressed its wish to hold the U.S.-Soviet summit in June or July. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said here today he had discussed the summit "at some length" with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov in Stockholm Saturday but failed to reach any agreement. While testifying before a Senate subcommittee, Shultz said the Soviet Union has not yet officially replied to the U.S. invitation to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to come to the U.S. this summer to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Reagan and Gorbachev agreed at their Geneva summit last November that they will hold their second summit this year in Washington and the third next year in Moscow. However, the two sides have failed to set a date for the second summit. The U.S. expressed its wish to hold it in June or July, but the Soviets said it would be better held in September.

"I suppose one could say there is a little window possible in December. But at any rate we feel June or July is much more desirable and as of now we are waiting for them to answer the mail," said the secretary of state. He said August would not be a good time because it was the end of the U.S. congressional session. September is a "very busy month" and is the last month of the present U.S. Congress, and in October the U.S. is in the midst of its midterm election campaign which is a "completely inappropriate time."

Shultz said the U.S. is "concerned there be some important content" to the summit and "so are they and we are working on that across a broad array of topics."

In the past days Reagan first warned that he won't go to Moscow next year if Gorbachev fails to come to Washington this year for the summit. Later he said he could wait till December for the Soviet leader to come to Washington.

MARCOS DOCUMENTS SHOW U.S. ELECTION FUNDING

OW200330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. congressional sources revealed last night that documents about deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos' huge wealth indicate that Marcos had contributed 50,000 U.S. dollars to President Ronald Reagan and former President Jimmy Carter during the 1980 election campaigns, THE WASHINGTON POST reported today. Under the U.S. law, general election campaigns for president cannot accept donations of foreigners -- including foreign corporations.

Representative Robert Torricelli told reporters last night that a record of campaign contributions from Manila was among the 2,000 pages of the documents. His statement was confirmed by another congressional source, who saw the document yesterday.

The Reagan administration yesterday turned over the documents to the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs and Jovito Salonga, chairman of the Philippine Government commission formed to investigate Marcos' fortune in the United States. Salonga arrived in Washington last week.

Torricelli disclosed that the money may have been funneled into the Reagan and Carter campaigns by dividing it among 50 donors. The one-page document offers no explanation of how the transaction may have been carried out, according to a congressional source.

ARKHIPOV VISITS NANJING, FETED BY GOVERNOR

OW200523 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province, met with Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his entourage at noon today at the Jinling Hotel in Nanjing.

Arkhipov and his delegation arrived in Nanjing by special plane on the evening of 18 March after attending the first meeting of the Sino-Soviet Commission of Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation in Beijing. Present at the meeting were Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, who accompanied the guests on this visit; Chen Huanyou, vice governor of Jiangsu Province; (Huang Rongbing), vice mayor of Nanjing City; and (Lin Xijin) and (Li Bingcai), responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned. Friendly conversations were held between the hosts and the guests.

Governor Gu Xiulian welcomed Arkhipov, an old friend of the Chinese people, who personally led a delegation to visit our province. After briefing the guests on the situation in all fields of the province, she said: We are happy to note that in recent years China and the Soviet Union have made a good start in resuming their economic, trade, scientific, and technological exchanges. We hope that your delegation's visit to Jiangsu will help develop further the economic, trade, scientific, and technological exchanges between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Arkhipov said: Jiangsu is one of China's economically developed areas. Your province ranks among those with the highest industrial and agricultural output value in the country. We congratulate the people of your province on the success they have achieved. You are confronted with the heavy task of rejuvenating Jiangsu. We wholeheartedly wish you smooth progress in your work. Also, it is hoped that we will have another chance to visit your province in the future.

After the meeting, Governor Gu Xiulian hosted a luncheon in honor of Arkhipov and his delegation. Today the delegation visited the Chang Jiang Bridge and toured the Xuanwu Hu Park, a scenic spot in the eastern suburbs of Nanjing.



RENMIN RIBAO ON ANTIGOVERNMENT STRUGGLE IN SOUTH KOREA

HK181224 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 86 p 6

[Special dispatch by reporters Liu Zhengxue and Feng Zhiyuan: "Antigovernment Struggle Continues To Develop in South Korea"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (RENMIN RIBAO) -- It is reported from Seoul that as the South Korean authorities time and again stick to their stand that the revision of the "Constitution" must be delayed until after 1988, the struggle of the South Korean opposition and students against the "government" continues to develop.

It is said that on 11 March, the New Korea Democratic Party, the largest opposition party in South Korea, established its "Seoul branch of the Constitution revision promotion headquarters." Over 1,000 people attended the inauguration meeting of the branch. The meeting adopted a resolution demanding that the authorities change their stand on the revision of the "Constitution," release the 1,000 political prisoners from prison, and restore the legitimate citizenship of Kim Tae-chung and other people.

It is also reported that on that very day, over 1,000 students of Seoul University held an antigovernment demonstration. The authorities sent over 1,000 policemen to hinder and interfere with the demonstration, but the indignant students did not shrink in the face of the police. On 12 March, several thousand students from Korea University and other colleges also held a demonstration.

NOTES EXCHANGED WITH JAPAN ON AID FOR PROJECTS

OW191149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1134 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government and Japanese Government exchanged notes on the aid of four projects by Japan to China at a ceremony held here this afternoon. The projects are Beijing Aquaculture Center for freshwater fish, China-Japan Youth Center, Rehabilitation Research Center for the physically disabled and the Shanghai Medical Equipment Test Center.

Shen Jueren, assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Yosuke Nakae, Japanese ambassador to China, signed the notes on behalf of their respective governments.

JAPAN TRIES TO ALLEVIATE EFFECTS OF STRONG YEN

OW191803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 19 (XINHUA) -- The governor of the Bank of Japan today indicated that the government may lower the official discount rate in an effort to alleviate the detrimental effect that the sharp rise of yen is having on Japan's economy. Governor Satoshi Sumita, told reporters that "it is necessary to have proper intervention on the sharply fluctuating yen".

The yen has appreciated sharply in the past few days and hit a record high of 175.45 to one U.S. dollar two days ago. The stronger yen is hurting Japan's economy. "Due to the yen appreciation, Japan's exports are decreasing", said Sumita, who hinted that the Bank of Japan might lower the official discount rate in order to control the soaring yen. "Even if the yen could be brought under control, its effect on the growth rate of Japan's economy is still unavoidable", he said, referring to damage already done to the economic growth rate for 1986.



HU YAOBANG ON TV CONGRATULATING CGDK

HK200134 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 18 March begins its regular evening newscast with a 3.5-minute film clip on CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang "congratulating" the three parties of Democratic Kampuchea "on three counts" during his 18 March meeting with Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan in Beijing.

Hu Yaobang is seen and heard making the following statement during his meeting with the three Democratic Kampuchean leaders in a reception room at Zhongnanhai: "I would like to congratulate you on three counts. First, I congratulate you on your new victory won during the eighth dry season. At this time last year, Vietnam declared that you would soon be finished. Facts have proved that what it said was nothing but a lie. Second, I congratulate you on your three parties further strengthening unity. This is a basic guarantee of your certain victory in the coming struggle. Third, I congratulate you on the success of your cabinet meeting. You have decided to jointly adopt a proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian question. The proposal is historically significant."

Immediately after Hu's statement, the announcer states: "Hu Yaobang said: The struggle in Cambodia is a process of repeated trials of strength. It is because it has assessed [gu ji dao] the rigorousness of the struggle that the Chinese Government has stated once again that it firmly stands on your side, and gives all-out support to your struggle until your final victory."

The film opens with shots of Hu Yaobang embracing and shaking hands with Sihanouk and shaking hands with Madame Sihanouk. It then shows Hu embracing and shaking hands with Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and an unidentified man in the reception room. Next, Hu is shown shaking hands with an unidentified man and with a man, identified by Hu himself as "the ambassador."

The film then shows Sihanouk presenting "on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation" a basket of flowers to Hu Yaobang; and Hu speaking with Sihanouk in the presence of Chinese State Councillor Wu Xueqian, who is not mentioned by the announcer, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan.

XINHUA ON SRV'S 'ANTI-CHINA MEMORANDUM'

OW200459 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA) -- Commentary: See the Truth Through Falsehood

-- On Vietnam's Anti-China Memorandum

-- By XINHUA reporter Tang Tianri

On 10 March, the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a memorandum concerning China's hostile policy against Vietnam. In addition to repeating the nonsense it has previously used to slander China, such as that China has adopted a "hostile and anti-Vietnam policy" and has carried out "armed provocations" and "nibbling offensives" against Vietnam, the memorandum went on to prate at great length about "dialogue," "negotiations" and "ease of tension," thus attempting to create false impressions to cover up the facts of aggression, expansion, and hostility of the Vietnamese authorities against their neighbors.

While boasting that Vietnam "loves peace more than anyone else," "has never launched a new war," "has always shown sincerity" in its desire to normalize Sino-Vietnamese relations," and "is hoping for dialogue and talks," the memorandum attacked China for "creating obstacles" in the path to the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations. Is this true?

Contrary to what Vietnam claimed, the cause of the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations lies in Vietnam's regional hegemonism and its invasion of Cambodia. For a long time, China and Vietnam were described by Vietnamese leaders as friendly neighbors who behaved like "comrades and brothers." However, soon after Vietnam's unification, the Vietnamese authorities began to step up their aggression and expansionist policies. They first occupied, by military force, an island belonging to the newly created Democratic Kampuchea; then they plotted to stage a coup to subvert the country. When the plot failed, they flagrantly mobilized 200,000 troops and invaded Cambodia in late 1978. In this war, which still continues today, not only has Vietnam trampled the sovereignty and independence of Cambodia, but Vietnam also has seriously endangered the peace and stability of Southeast Asia because of its repeated intrusions into Thai territory. Since China has firmly opposed Vietnam's aggressive policy from the beginning, the Vietnamese authorities have regarded their national policy as anti-China and have viewed the incessant armed conflicts they have created along the Sino-Vietnamese border as an important means of opposing China. Thus, it can be seen that the Cambodian issue is the main cause leading to the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations, and it is a serious obstacle to the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

If the Vietnamese authorities are really "sincere" about resuming normal Sino-Vietnamese relations, they should first remove the obstacles they have created and change their anti-China policy as well. So far, however, they have shown no signs of any such plans.

Disregarding the facts, the Vietnamese authorities, in their memorandum have asked China to stop their so-called "anti-Vietnam hostile policy" and to "sit down with Vietnam to discuss a solution to existing problems between the countries." Vietnam's real purpose was to ask China to accept its occupation of Cambodia as a fait accompli by ending its opposition to Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist deeds and by stopping its support for the Cambodian people's just struggle.

In their memorandum, the Vietnamese authorities prated about troop withdrawal. In fact, they simply have no intention to put their words into practice and withdraw all their troops from Cambodia. In the United Nations, over 100 countries, including China and the ASEAN countries, repeatedly voted for a decision asking Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia immediately and unconditionally. But Vietnam has persistently refused to implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, thus antagonizing the majority of the world's countries. Vietnam's claim that it would "withdraw all troops from Cambodia by 1990" is nothing but a fraud, which has been exploded by the Vietnamese authorities themselves. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: "If the Cambodian army shows it cannot ensure the security of the country, the Vietnamese army will continue to stay." Vo Dong Giang, specially appointed [te pai 3676 3175] foreign minister, also said that the crux of the Cambodian issue "does not lie in the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia." He said whether or not Vietnamese army withdraws will be determined by whether or not Hen Samrin's army can "fully take over all the military duties."

While paying lip service to finding a "political solution" for the Cambodian problem, the Vietnamese authorities have actually intensified their war of aggression against Cambodia. Since the eighth dry season, they have relied on more Soviet military aid than ever before and have never stopped transporting large amounts of Soviet-made heavy weapons to the battlefields in Cambodia.

They have also stepped up their "K5 War Plan" aimed at wiping out the Cambodian resistance forces within just a few years, and have intensified the blockade of the border areas and encirclement in the interior. Meanwhile, in an effort to push the "Cambodianization" of the war against Cambodia, they have also been making great efforts to speed up the expansion the Heng Samrin regime's military strength, trying to use Cambodian people to fight Cambodian people. On the other hand, Vietnam has attempted to intensify its control of the Cambodian people and to "Vietnamize" Cambodia by relocating large numbers of Vietnamese people to Cambodia. All these savage acts are carried out to serve Vietnam's purpose of occupying Cambodia on a long-term basis.

Facts have clearly and repeatedly proven that it is the Vietnamese authorities who have created obstacles to normalizing Sino-Vietnamese relations, and that they have no intention of removing these obstacles to "dialogue and negotiations." By accusing China of "creating obstacles," "being unwilling to dialogue" and "being insincere" in the memorandum, Vietnam apparently wanted to use lies to confuse public opinion and to extricate itself from its predicament at home and abroad. But the Vietnamese authorities' conspiracy certainly will go bankrupt once again.

XINHUA ROUNDUP ON CGDK VICTORIES AGAINST SRV

OW191813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 19 Mar 86

["Roundup: Kampuchean Resistance Forces Win Major Victories Against Vietnamese Occupation Troops" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Since the beginning of this year the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have continuously attacked the Vietnamese occupation forces in the inland provinces, winning major victories against the enemy, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reports. According to reports monitored over the past weeks, the resistance forces have been carrying out guerrilla actions in the provinces around Lake Tonle Sap, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kompong Thom and Siem Reap. The National Army and guerrillas often cut off Vietnamese transportation lines from Phnom Penh to the battlefields in north and northwest Kampuchea. They also attacked cities where large numbers of Vietnamese troops are stationed including Battambang City, Kompong Thom City, and Senmonorom City, the capital of Mondolkiri Province, destroying many strategic facilities and supply bases of the Vietnamese troops.

The radio reports say the National Army and guerrillas have also moved to areas around the capital of Phnom Penh and the region east of the Mekong River to fight the Vietnamese troops.

On February 12, resistance forces raided the Pocheng Dong International Airport, which is only 10 kilometers from Phnom Penh, destroying the runway, the aeroplanes and the fuel depot at the airport. On March 3, the National Army launched a surprise attack on Kompong Speu City, 40 kilometers from Phnom Penh, killing more than 200 Vietnamese troops. In the region east to the Mekong River, the resistance forces attacked in Preyveng Province and won a victory near the Vietnam-Kampuchea border.

The radio claims these victories show that the guerrilla warfare of the Kampuchean resistance forces has spread to the Vietnam-Kampuchean border region, the so-called "reliable rear base" of Vietnam. At the same time the reports say resistance fighters held back and foiled a number of large-scale Vietnamese offensives.



In February and March the Vietnamese launched several massive military offensives in Kompong Thom, Battambang, Siem Reap and other provinces, but all were beaten back by the guerrillas, who inflicted heavy casualties.

The resistance forces of the three factions of the Coalition Government are now more cooperative and active in their inland fightings against the Vietnamese and have gained greater support from the people. Meanwhile, the mutinies and defections among the armed forces of the Heng Samrin regime are increasing.

#### ASEAN TO DISCUSS 17 MARCH CGDK STATEMENT

OW191240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Bangkok, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stated here this morning that the forthcoming meeting of ASEAN senior officials will discuss the statement issued by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] on March 17. The ASEAN Conference to be held on April 3 and 4 in Manila would likewise deliberate the convention of an ASEAN summit and the meeting between ASEAN representatives and U.S. President Reagan in Paris on May 1, Sitthi added.

Sitthi also disclosed that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will visit Thailand from April 24 to May 2 to discuss the issue of Thai-Soviet trade. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is scheduled to visit Indonesia and Malaysia in the near future, Sitthi said.

#### THAI FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS CGDK PROPOSAL

OW190908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Bangkok, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday described here as "reasonable and practical" the latest proposal for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue put forward by top leaders of the Tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). He told local press that the proposal was formulated by the Kampuchean people themselves. Thailand had no objection to the proposal because it would be certainly positive if the parties concerned could arrive at such a political solution, he said. If Hanoi leaders accepted the proposal, Sitthi stressed, the Kampuchean problem would be solved speedily.

CGDK's latest eight-point proposal put forward in Beijing on March 17 calls for negotiations with the Phnom Penh regime on the gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and a ceasefire. It also suggests to set up a four-faction coalition government with Norodom Sihanouk as president and Son Sann as prime minister after achieving the withdrawal and the ceasefire. The CGDK is composed of three parties led respectively by Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan.

#### THAI FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES SRV ATTITUDE

OW191919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Bangkok, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila here this evening criticized Vietnam for its "rigid attitude" towards a political solution of the Kampuchean problem. He told the press at the Foreign Ministry that it seemed strange that Vietnam had rejected so quickly the latest proposal for a political solution of the Kampuchean issue put forward by the top leaders of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

"The Vietnamese are not Kampuchians, but why do they intervene in Kampuchians' internal affairs? Why do they try to have the final say over who will be the leader of the Kampuchians and who will lead the government of Kampuchea?" Sitthi asked. Sitthi said that CGDK is recognized by the United Nations and it is justified in putting forward any proposal for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

As for ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea, Sitthi went on to say, it still sticks to the U.N. resolutions, namely, all foreign troops must withdraw from Kampuchea, and the Kampuchean people should have self-determination to their own destiny. In a word, Sitthi said, the Vietnamese don't want a peaceful solution and they will never change their attitude.

CGDK leaders Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann put forward an eight-point proposal in Beijing on March 17 calling for talks with Vietnam on the gradual withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea and a ceasefire. They also suggested setting up a four-party coalition government, which would include the Phnom Penh regime, with Norodom Sihanouk as president and Son Sann as prime minister after ceasefire and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Reports reaching here from Hanoi said that Vietnam turned down the proposal just one day after it was made known to the world.

#### PRC VENTURES BENEFIT HONG KONG BROKERAGE

OW192006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Hong Kong, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong's biggest stock broker, Sun Hung Kai and Co. Ltd., obtained big returns in 1985 from its two investments in the Chinese mainland, according to a press release issued by the company here today.

The China Hotel in Guangzhou, in which the group has an 18 percent interest, had its first full year of operation. The results were very encouraging with the rates of occupancy over 90 percent for the year, the report said. More than 25 million U.S. dollars have been remitted to repay bank borrowings on this project, it added.

The other China investment of the group, the Shanghai Union Building, was completed in mid-1985. The building is 85 percent occupied and rental receipts are now being remitted to pay back the group's advances to this project, it said.

Sun Hung Sai and Co. netted in 1985 a group consolidated profit (after taxation and minority interests but before extraordinary items) of 67,427,000 Hong Kong dollars (about 8,644,000 U.S. dollars), a report on the company's 1985 results said. However, profits from the two investments in the Chinese mainland were not included in the group's results for 1985 as audited financial statements were not available at year end, it pointed out. The group's consolidated profit in 1985 is equivalent to earnings per share of 0.12 H.K. dollars while in 1984 it amounted to 14,450,000 H.K. dollars, equivalent to earnings per share of 0.026 H.K. dollars, the report added.

Chairman of the company Tony Fung Wing Cheung and President and Chief Executive Officer of the company William R. Arthur pointed out that the sharp recovery in 1985 operating earnings from those of recent years reflected better performance in most of its business activities. They attributed the strong performance by Hong Kong shares to a number of factors, including dramatic improvement in investment sentiment, low interest and inflation rates, high liquidity and a substantially improved Hong Kong property market.



PHILIPPINES' AQUINO WANTS TO CALL LOCAL ELECTIONS

OW191807 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino indicated at the cabinet meeting here today she would like to call local elections within the next twelve months, said presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag. At a press conference after the three-hour cabinet meeting, Saguisag said Mrs. Aquino, however, desired to have the local elections held not earlier than six months from now.

Positions at state in the elections will be those of provincial governors, city and town mayors, members of provincial boards and town and city councils, whose incumbents were elected in 1980. The local officials' six-year terms were deemed to have expired on March 3, giving the new government the necessity to appoint officers-in-charge (OIC) of local government units until the election of a new set of local executives. However, many incumbent local officials, most of them belonging to the former ruling party New Society Movement, refused to be replaced by OICS, claiming they were going to step down only after their successors are duly elected and qualified.

The local elections in the country were originally scheduled for May this year but postponed due to the change of government last month.

PHILIPPINES' ENRILE DENIES PRESIDENTIAL AMBITION

OW182008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today denied rumors that he was eyeing the presidency, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported. In an interview with newsmen in Camp Aguinaldo, Enrile reiterated his belief in constitutional government, saying "I don't believe in any military government."

Enrile, together with Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos, rose in rebellion last month against the then President Ferdinand Marcos, catalyzing the ousting of Marcos and the establishment of the government of President Corazon Aquino. "I am satisfied that I contributed something to our people in terms of real service to them and I would not risk that newly-acquired name by engaging in political games again," Enrile said.

Meanwhile, Enrile disclosed for the first time he wanted to break away from Marcos in 1967. "My agreement with the president (Marcos) was only for one year to work with the government but then it continued on and on," he said.

Enrile also said that he would not go beyond three years to work with the government of President Aquino. "Maybe if we can stabilize the situation after a while, then it is time to dismount," he said.

NEW EVIDENCE ON BENIGNO AQUINO DEATH COMING

OW191811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1703 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 19 (XINHUA) -- A new group will offer evidence about the assassination of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino on August 21, 1983. This was announced here today by Andres Narvasa, general counsel of the defunct fact-finding board charged with the investigation of the assassination.

Narvasa said the new group was willing to come in the open and present its evidence if the government of President Corazon Aquino, widow of the slain Aquino, can assure its safety. Narvasa declined to name the new group or discuss the kind of evidence it has for security reasons. He said this is the first group to offer new evidence since Mrs Aquino assumed the presidency.

Narvasa said he was personally convinced of the veracity and strength of the new evidence, adding that he favored the reopening of the murder case. He said the Supreme Court, if reconstituted by Mrs. Aquino, could possibly declare a mistrial in the murder case, in which the indicated former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fabian Ver and 25 others were acquitted. Once a mistrial is declared, the newly formed Presidential Commission on Human Rights can order a reopening of the case and a new trial should begin.

#### PHILIPPINES TO CUT PRICE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

OW191252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 19 (XINHUA) -- President Aquino today ordered the across-the-board reduction of price of petroleum products by 8 percent which will take effect at midnight tonight. This was announced by presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag after the second cabinet meeting. He said that the present price reduction was in line with the government policy of allowing "prices to reflect actual market conditions, thus minimizing distortion in the economic structure and making Philippine products more competitive in the international market."

The average prices of petroleum products will go down to 5.196 pesos (about 0.24 U.S. dollars) from 5.696 pesos (about 0.27 U.S. dollars). Mrs Aquino said in a press statement that the latest oil price reduction would be reflected in lower prices of manufactured goods, public transport and electricity. The rollback in oil price is the first under the new government, and the second for this year.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said the reduced prices of petroleum products would mean a revenue loss of 2.8 billion pesos (about 133.3 million U.S. dollars). There were three price reductions of petroleum products last year, resulting in a revenue loss of more than 605 million pesos.

In the press statement, President Aquino said she knew business suffered a lot because of the Marcos regime's gross and criminal mismanagement of the economy. But she appealed to businessmen to postpone their efforts to recoup past losses.

#### RADIO BEIJING REPORTS MARCOS WANTS TO LEAVE U.S.

HK190655 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Former Philippines President Ferdinand E. Marcos has asked the United States to help him go to Spain, Mexico, or Panama. This was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day. It also said that the United States was interceding on behalf of Marcos and that the deposed president himself and the State Department have conveyed the requests to the aforementioned countries. Marcos announced that he will leave the United States once he finds a suitable country.

Meanwhile, Spain's Foreign Minister Francisco Ordonez said that his country will not grant asylum to the former Philippine president.

PRC, NEPAL AGREE TO INCREASE TRADE VOLUME

OW192003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Katmandu, March 19 (XINHUA) -- China and Nepal have agreed to take measures to increase the volume of trade, diversify the range of commodities and gradually minimize the imbalance in bilateral trade. The accord was reached at the end of the second meeting of the China-Nepal Inter-governmental Economic and Trade Committee. The agreed minutes of the four-day meeting was signed here this afternoon.

The two sides agreed to explore diversified forms of cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and encourage the setting up of joint ventures through companies of the two countries. The two sides also stressed the need to encourage and further develop border trade. The Chinese side agreed to commit in 1986 some projects in Nepal through grant assistance. The next session of the committee will be held in Beijing, but the specific date has yet to be decided. The Chinese Government economic and trade delegation led by Wang Wendong, assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade, arrived here on March 15 and will leave for home tomorrow.

YE FEI MEETS NEPALESE JOURNALISTS 18 MAR

OW181223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Ye Fei, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today a journalist delegation from Nepal led by Manju Ratna Sakya, president of the Nepalese Journalist Association. Ye briefed the visitors on China's economic reform. Guna Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Nepalese ambassador to China, was present at the meeting.

The visitors arrived here last Saturday at the invitation of the All-China Journalists Association. They were honored at a banquet given by Wang Yi, permanent vice-chairman of the All-China Journalists Association. The delegation called at XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and met Guo Chaoren, deputy director-general of XINHUA, here this morning. During their stay in Beijing, the visitors also went to the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" and other journalistic institutions. They will also visit Jinan, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

BANGLADESH DENIES INDIANS ASKED TO LEAVE

OW191353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dhaka, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh has not asked the Indian Government to withdraw any of its diplomats from Dhaka, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today when commenting on a local press report. The spokesman, however, declined to comment on another press report that Bangladesh has asked the Australian Government to withdraw one of its senior diplomats from Dhaka for her involvement in Bangladesh's internal politics.

The Bengali-language daily "JANATA (PEOPLE)" reported today that Dhaka has asked New Delhi to withdraw B.B. Nandy, counselor (visa) in the Indian High Commission here. According to the paper, Nandy had been a senior Indian police officer and was found to be involved in Bangladesh's internal politics. The spokesman denied the report and termed it as "irresponsible and a figment of imagination." A report in yesterday's "BANGLADESH TIMES" said the Australian Government had been requested to withdraw Merry Wickes, charge d'affaires of the Australian High Commission here, not later than March 21 due to "her involvement in the internal politics." The Australian High Commission confirmed that Merry Wickes is leaving on March 21 but declined to comment on it.

KARMAL TROOPS SURRENDER TO AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN

OW200132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Islamabad, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Several hundred Afghan Karmal troops surrendered along with their arms to the Afghan mujahidin (freedom fighters) in Paktia Province of eastern Afghanistan last week, the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN reported today. The APP report said that their surrender followed the retreat of Soviet troops from Khowst area in the province. The mujahidin in the province also destroyed several Soviet armoured personnel carriers during an attack on a convoy of the Soviet-Karmal troops last week.

Meanwhile, the freedom fighters in Badghis province of western Afghanistan destroyed a military post, killing 18 Soviet-Karmal troops, said the report. The "PAKISTAN TIMES" said today that in Qandahar Province of southern Afghanistan, the mujahidin shot down two Soviet fighter planes and four helicopters in a heavy fighting last week. The paper quoted Western diplomats as saying that the mujahidin also attacked a Soviet armoured convoy in the province, damaging 18 military vehicles.

On March 8, the mujahidin in Nangarhar Province of eastern Afghanistan hit a military camp by surface-to-surface missiles and as a result five Soviet tanks were destroyed, said a report of the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP). The AAP also said that four Soviet troops were killed and several others injured when a Soviet military convoy clashed with the mujahidin in Sayyed Kheyl area in Lowgar Province near Kabul on March 6.

INDIAN PARAMILITARY TROOPS AIRLIFTED TO PUNJAB

OW191327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, March 19 (XINHUA) -- The Indian Federal Government, in response to the request of the Punjab State, has sent in additional paramilitary forces to help check "terrorist activities" there, local press reported today. Of the 30 companies requested, nine were airlifted yesterday, reinforcing the existing strength of 161 companies stationed in the state.

The situation in Punjab has taken a downward swing as a result of the mounting communal tension between groups of Sikhs and Hindus in several cities. In Batala, a major industrial town in the Gurdaspur District, at least four people were killed and 16 injured in police firing or group clashes between the two communities on March 16. Shopkeepers in towns adjoining Batala were forced to observe a general strike by workers of the All India Sikh Students Federation, a radical Sikh organization, and a militant Hindu communal organization called Shiv Sena (God's Army). Shiv Sena had called for an indefinite general strike in the city from March 17 to press for the resignation of the five-month-old Punjab government run by Sikh moderates.

In Amritsar, a superintendent police had a narrow escape when some unidentified persons fired at his car near his house yesterday evening. A massive hunt has been launched to trace the fleeing assailants. The Amritsar district magistrate has ordered the closure of all boys colleges, industrial training institutes and polytechnics in the district today, according to an official release.



HU YAOBANG MEETS PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP

OW200700 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA) -- General-Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met a visiting Portuguese Communist Party delegation here this morning. Hu described the Portuguese Communist Party as "having a glorious history", and also paid tributes to its achievements. He hoped that the two parties would further increase their contacts in order to promote mutual understanding.

Albano Nunes, head of the delegation, expressed the same desire. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal, and head of the International Affairs Department. At the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the delegation arrived in Beijing on March 13, and had toured Shanghai and Changzhou.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS SWEDISH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY

OW191248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu said here today that China will follow a policy of combining trade with technical import in its economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries. Zhang said this while meeting a Swedish industrial delegation led by Minister of Industry Thage G. Peterson here this afternoon.

The state councillor told the visitors that greater progress had been made in economic and technical cooperation between China and Sweden in recent years and there were broad prospects for their future cooperation. He hoped that the two countries would strengthen their cooperation in the production of special steels and communication equipment.

In his reply, Peterson said that Sweden was willing to cooperate with China in building projects needed in China's modernization, as well as to establish a relationship of long-term and stable cooperation with China. The delegation arrived here last Monday at the invitation of China's State Economic Commission to attend the sixth session of the mixed Sino-Swedish Committee on Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. It will also attend an inauguration ceremony for a welding rod factory built with equipment imported from Sweden in Shanghai and visit a Sino-Swedish Enterprise Management Training Center in Beijing.

CORRECTION TO NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER ON TIES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Netherlands Prime Minister on Ties With PRC," published in the 19 March China DAILY REPORT, page G 1. The headline should read "Danish Prime Minister on Ties With PRC," correcting country name.



LI PENG AT PRC-POLISH AIR ACCORD CEREMONY

OW200812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA) -- An agreement between the governments of China and Poland relating to civil air transport was signed here this morning. Vice-Premier Li Peng attended the signing ceremony and met the civil aviation delegation from the Polish Government.

The document was signed by Hu Yizhou, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, and Jozef Sobieraj, director general of the General Directorate of Civil Aviation of Poland, on behalf of their respective governments.

USSR, POLAND URGE RESPECT FOR POSTWAR BORDERS

OW190955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0907 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Respect for the postwar boundaries and territorial and political status quo in Europe is a precondition for peace and security in the region, said a joint communique released today after a meeting between the Soviet and Polish foreign ministers. In recent years, Poland has worried about the claims by some people in Federal Germany for a return to the pre-war boundaries between the East and West European countries. They did not recognize Poland's western Oder-Neisse border with Democratic Germany. The border was set as a result of World War Two.

During his two-day visit to Poland, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had talks with his Polish counterpart Marian Orzechowski in preparation for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the seven Warsaw Pact countries scheduled to begin in Warsaw on Wednesday. The joint communique expressed "satisfaction at the dynamic development of Polish-Soviet relations." The communique said the international situation "is still very tense" and renewed Poland's support for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for nuclear disarmament, the halting of nuclear tests and avoiding the militarization of outer space. The joint statement also accused the United States of attempting to achieve a "military advantage" over the Soviet Union.

Speaking at a dinner in his honor, Shevardnadze praised Wojciech Jaruzelski's leadership of the party and government during Poland's "difficult period." At the dinner, Orzechowski called strengthening the alliance with the Soviet Union "a foundation stone and a long-term strategic objective of Poland's foreign policy." Poland has developed closer economic relations with the Soviet Union because of economic sanctions taken by the Western countries against Warsaw since the early 1980s. Poland imports 94 percent of its oil and 50 percent of its natural gas from the Soviet Union. Last year, the Soviet Union accounted for 37 percent of Poland's overall imports.

GDR'S HONECKER DENOUNCES 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM

OW190824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Democratic German leader Erich Honecker strongly denounced the militarization of outer space and urged an end to the arms race, the official German news agency reported today.

In a meeting last week with Regino Diaz Redondo, director of the Mexican newspaper "EXCELSIOR," Honecker said the space weapons used by the U.S.A. in the star wars program are by no means aimed only at destroying missiles. They are targeted at any object on earth. The U.S. Administration's policy will greatly stimulate the arms race and make the international situation even more unstable. On the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last November, Honecker said the summit is helpful for ridding the world of the nuclear disaster.

LI XIANNIAN CONCLUDES STATE VISIT TO EGYPT

## Lays Foundation Stone for Center

OW191234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak unveiled this morning the foundation stone for the Chinese-funded "Cairo International Conference Center." The project, which occupies an area of 25.4 hectares, located at the Al-Nasir Square near the Monument of the Unknown Soldiers, northeast of Cairo. The site was chosen by President Mubarak. Hundreds of Chinese technicians and workers gave a warm welcome to the two presidents when they arrived at the site.

President Li pointed out in a speech at the ceremony that the laying of the foundation stone today for the project "symbolizes the further development of the close cooperation between the Chinese and Egyptian people and is a new achievement of the Sino-Egyptian friendly cooperation." China is ready to work for the promotion of friendly cooperation between the two countries in various forms on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and common development, and in the principle for stressing practical results, he said. Li expressed gratitude to President Mubarak for his personal concern over the project.

President Mubarak paid high tribute to the contribution made by China in funding and building the conference center. He said that there exists wide scope of cooperation between Egypt and China and he believed that such cooperation will develop continuously.

The conference center designed by Chinese architects will be built by Chinese workers with both Chinese architectural characteristics and the Islamic style. The total floor space of the center will be 58,000 square meters, including a spacious conference hall with the capacity of 2,500 seats, six conference rooms, a big banquet hall, a news center, an exhibition hall and other facilities. The construction of the project was started in January this year and will be completed in three and a half years. The expenses of the project will be covered by a Chinese loan given in 1964.

## Mubarak Assembly Speech

OW191441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Egypt highly treasures China's principled stand for sharing weal and woe with the Egyptians under various circumstances, said President Husni Mubarak here today. Addressing a joint conference of the People's Assembly and the Advisory Council, Mubarak considered "China as a friend of the Egyptians in need." "Each time we are in need or in danger, you have always had a close affinity with us, just like our near neighbor," he noted.

The Egyptian president said China and Egypt have the same objective in the fields of giving prominence to the Third World countries and strengthening their ability of voicing their free will. The ideals of China and Egypt are similar, he added. Egypt refuses to be dependent on others and to be controlled by others. It treasures its territory and will not allow others to trample on it, Mubarak said. He said the Egyptians very much admire the Chinese for their experience of relying on their own efforts. It is through this self-reliance that China has promulgated a flexible policy in agriculture, making brilliant achievements in all aspects, Mubarak noted.

The Egyptians also appreciate China's economic reform and its positive results including the openness to foreign countries and the introduction of advanced technology adapted to China's needs, he added. Mubarak hoped to step up cooperation with China in all spheres including trade, agriculture and culture.

#### Li Meets Prime Minister

OW191718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi said during their meeting here this afternoon that China and Egypt will continue their efforts to further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. The two leaders reviewed with satisfaction the development of the relations between the two countries in the past 30 years. Lutfi said, President Li's visit to Egypt is an important historical visit and has achieved complete success.

President Li said, China and Egypt share common views on many international issues. China highly treasures the traditional friendship between the two countries. Both sides also briefed each other of the economic development and the reform in economic structure in their respective countries. They held that it will be very helpful to learn the experiences from each other.

#### Li on Cooperation

OW191748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1729 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said here this afternoon that both China and Egypt are satisfied with the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

In an interview with the Egyptian television, Li said that both China and Egypt "are willing to explore new fields of cooperation to elevate the friendly cooperation to a new level." Li noted that the important mission of his visit to Egypt is to further promote understanding and friendship and to strengthen unity and cooperation. The president said he had cordial and friendly talks with President Husni Mubarak on international issues of common concern and ways to promote bilateral relations. Both sides share common or similar views on a number of current international issues and they have decided to strengthen bilateral coordination and cooperation in international affairs, he said.

Li pointed out that China and Egypt have established diplomatic relations for 30 years. The people of the two countries have cemented militant friendship in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, he said, adding that they have also built up new friendly and cooperative ties for mutual support and exchange of experiences during the construction of their own countries.

Li said that he and his party were deeply impressed by the outstanding achievements made by the industrious Egyptian people in their national construction. "At present," he continued, "both Egypt and China are exploring a way to develop their national economy according to their own practical conditions. We can exchange experiences and learn from each other to make common progress," he said. The Chinese leader expressed the belief that under the leadership of President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government, the Egyptian people will certainly make greater achievements.



Answering the question about the situation in the Middle East, President Li said, China has been deeply concerned about the development of the Middle East situation. He noted that the prolonged failure to settle the Middle East question is entirely due to the Israeli authorities' obduracy in pursuing the policy of aggression and expansion. He stressed that "any just and lasting settlement of the Middle East issue must call for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of national rights of the Palestinian people." To achieve this, he said, the Arab people must close their ranks and be prepared to carry on a protracted struggle.

On China's policy of opening to the outside world, President Li said China's modernization construction is based on its own strength. But at the same time, he added, China has pursued this policy to speed up the economic development. This policy has been made in accordance with China's realities and through thoughtful consideration and has yielded initial results, such as introduction of some foreign capital, advanced technical knowhow and management, he said. President Li stressed China is open not only to the developed Western countries and socialist countries but also to the developing countries. As a developing country, China gives particular importance to developing economic and technical cooperation with other Third World countries, he said. "The economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries, China and Egypt, will have a bright prospect," he concluded.

#### Signed Agreements

OW191729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1713 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 19 (XINHUA) -- China and Egypt signed here today a three-year executive program for cultural cooperation from 1986 to 1989. Under this program, which was worked out in accordance with a cultural cooperation agreement signed in Cairo on April 15, 1956, the two sides will send delegations of education, theater companies, journalism, public health and youth and youngsters to have mutual visits.

Both sides will also send their experts and scholars in historical relics, medicine and agriculture for mutual survey and study, exchange educational and academic materials, documentary films and publications about journalism, children and youth and hold film festivals and exhibitions of arts in each other's country. It will also involve cooperation in physical culture, acrobatics, television and music instrument repair.

In order to strengthen coordination and cooperation between the two countries in international affairs, the two sides also exchanged this afternoon the letters about consultation between officials of their foreign ministries and about mutual visits by personnel from their institutes for international affairs. The two documents were signed by Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan and Egyptian Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Wafa al-Hijaz.

#### Li Leaves Cairo for Luxor

OW200854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian left here this morning for the ancient city of Luxor in upper Egypt after concluding his three-day visit in Cairo. In a written statement distributed at Cairo International Airport, President Li described his visit to Egypt as a "complete success" and his talks with President Husni Mubarak as "fruitful".

He said that during the talks, both sides shared identical or similar views on many important international issues and expressed satisfaction over the development of the relations between the two countries in recent years. He added that both sides agreed that they would continue to strengthen and expand the friendly cooperation in various fields and push it to a higher level. The Chinese president said he was looking to meeting President Mubarak sometime this year in Beijing.

President Li, his wife Lin Jiamei and Li's entourage were seen off at the airport by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his wife Suzanne Mubarak and other Egyptian officials. Before embarking on the plane, President Li warmly shook hands with and embraced President Mubarak beside the ramp. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and his wife, Egyptian Ambassador to China Ahmad Salim, and Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Wen Yezhan and his wife boarded the same plane to accompany President Li to Luxor, about 700 kilometers south of Cairo. Prior to President Li's departure from the presidential Al-Qubbah Palace where he spent three nights, a grand ceremony was held in front of the main building of the palace to give the Chinese president a warm send-off. President Mubarak and other Egyptian leaders were present on the occasion.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICAN POLICIES

OW200154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today announced the notorious intransigence of the South African regime in pursuing its racist policy. He said the Chinese Government and people have all along condemned the South African authorities for their pursuance of the racist policy and resolutely supported the South African people in their struggle for fundamental human rights and racial equality and against apartheid and racial discrimination.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang made these remarks in a telegram to Chairman Joseph Garba of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid today on the occasion of the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination. "In recent years, the South African people's mass movement against apartheid and racial discrimination have risen to an unprecedented height. Their just struggle has won increasingly widespread sympathy and support from the international community," Zhao said. The South African authorities have become even more notorious and extremely isolated in the international community for their intransigence, he pointed out.

The premier said "the only way out for the South African authorities lies in their complying with the just demands of the South African people, the entire African and world people at large, their abandoning of the apartheid policy and their speedy and unconditional implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions on the question of South Africa in totality." Although the South African people are still facing many difficulties in their struggle, the situation is favorable to them. "We are confident that uniting all the forces that can be united with and persevering in their struggle of various forms, the people of South Africa will surely win the final victory with the energetic support of the United Nations and all justice-upholding countries in the world," Premier Zhao concluded.



WU XUEQIAN HOSTS BANQUET FOR DJIBOUTI'S MOUMIN

OW191622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian hosted a banquet here tonight in honor of Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djiboutian minister of foreign affairs and co-operation. Wu praised the Djiboutian people for developing their national economy, and the government's foreign policy of neutrality and non-alliance. He said recent positive developments in the horn of Africa had been helped by the efforts of Djibouti. These developments were in the best interests of the people of the region and in all of Africa.

Wu said: "We sincerely hope that the further development of the situation will bring about an early realization of regional peace and stability and good-neighborly relations." Since diplomatic relations had been established between China and Djibouti, friendship between the countries had strengthened, and their co-operation of political, economic and cultural matters had continued to expand.

Moumin said Djibouti was very keen to expand relations with China. On international issues, he said troubles in the Middle East would continue as long as the Palestinian people were excluded for dialogue aimed at resolving the problem. The Palestine Liberation Organization was the sole legal representative of the Palestinians. The Djiboutian minister added that Israel should give up its colonial and expansionist policies, and withdraw from occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem. He also condemned apartheid in South Africa. Before the banquet, Wu held talks with Moumin and his delegation, who arrived here earlier today as guests of the foreign minister.

Wu, Minister Hold Talks

OW200800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, held a talk with Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djiboutian minister of foreign affairs and co-operation, here this morning. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation in politics, economy and technology between the two countries.

Wu Xueqian said that the Chinese Government paid high tribute to the Djiboutian Government for its contributions to the safeguarding of the cause of peace, and for its active role in relaxing tension in the northeast part of Africa, based on its government's policy of nonalignment. Foreign Minister Moumin spoke highly of the Chinese Government's efforts in strengthening unity and cooperation among Third World countries. He also thanked the Chinese Government for its sincere support for Djiboutian economic construction.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on the further strengthening of bilateral friendly cooperation and on international issues of common concern.

XINHUA REVIEWS UGANDA'S ECONOMIC QUANDARY

OW181853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Ugandan Government Working To Rescue Troubled Economy (by Yu Yaoliang)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kampala, March 18 (XINHUA) -- The new Ugandan Government of President Yoweri Museveni says it inherited an economy in a shambles and is working to control runaway inflation and rescue an almost valueless currency.

Ugandan finance minister Ponsiano Mulema said recently that the regime of ousted President Tito Okello, and that of his predecessor, Milton Obote, printed currency totalling more than 240 billion Ugandan shillings. At least 100 billion of that amount is considered "excess" currency, which means inflation in Uganda has spiralled wildly, reaching up toward 100 percent per annum.

The Museveni government, which toppled the Okello regime in late January only six months after Okello had done the same to Obote, says it found a country mired in economic chaos. "The projected deficit for the financial year which ends this June is 28 billion shillings (about 19 million U.S. dollars)," Mulema said, noting that the previous governments spent huge amounts on armaments and troops.

A first step in the economic program is to stabilize the value of the shilling, which Obote allowed to float on the recommendation of the international monetary fund in 1981, and eventually replace the almost valueless currency with a new unit. In the short term, Mulema said, the government will introduce strict public spending limits while taking monetary measures to promote production in both industry and agriculture. New interest rates should increase bank business and encourage financing for development programs, he said.

Uganda has also amassed more than 700 million U.S. dollars in foreign debt, although the loans were negotiated on easy terms. The government has plans for two conferences, one in Paris and the other in Kampala, in its effort to seek assistance from abroad to manage the debt. The reconstruction effort will also be helped by an international community pledge of a six-month, 161-million U.S. dollar emergency relief and rehabilitation program for the war-ravaged areas of Uganda.

In agriculture, "the government intends to offer significantly higher prices to farmers for commodities like coffee, cotton, tobacco and tea," the finance minister said. In better times these crops earned Uganda handsome amounts of foreign currency, but now only coffee remains as a significant exchange earner, having made up more than 95 percent of Uganda's foreign currency earnings in the past two years.

A Ugandan coffee marketing board official said Uganda plans to sell 3.5 million 60-kilo bags of coffee (210,000 tons) by September of this year, and increase of 60,000 tons over that sold on the international coffee market in the previous year. This 40 percent increase in coffee sales will help Uganda earn more foreign currency, which in turn should help the battered economy.

#### IRAN SAYS U.S. SHOULD NOT MEDDLE IN GULF

OW160102 Beijing XINHUA in English 0054 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Tehran, March 15 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Iranian Foreign Ministry was quoted by Radio Tehran as saying here today that the United States has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Gulf region.

Commenting on a statement by a spokesman of the U.S. State Department that U.S. would support the Gulf states against outside threats, the Iranian spokesman said that the purpose of the U.S. is to create tension in the Persian Gulf region and to strengthen its military presence there. In this case, the spokesman added, the U.S. could sell more weapons to these countries.

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He described the U.S. statement as threats against the region and a part of its policy of aggression against the Islamic world. The Iranian Foreign Ministry official maintained that destiny of Iran and Persian Gulf states should be determined by themselves and the U.S. has no right to interfere.

XINHUA CITES PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL LEADER

OW191812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1707 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 19 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine National Council said that the cloud cast upon the Jordanian-Palestinian relations will be dispersed soon after a meeting of Jordanian King Husayn, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Cairo. King Husayn is reported to arrive at Cairo tomorrow. However, there is no news about 'Arafat's visit to Egypt.

The Kuwaiti newspaper "AL-RA'Y AL'AMM" today quoted the council's Chairman 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayyih as saying that the present situation demands the Jordanians and the Palestinians to unite and cooperate. The deep divergences between the Jordanians and the Palestinians and among the Arab nations are only beneficial to the United States and Israel, he said.

Al-Sayyih called on Arab leaders to take a solemn and just position towards the United States. He expressed the hope that the Syrian-Palestinian relations will be improved. It is in the supreme interest of the Arab nation to iron out differences between Syria and Palestine, he said. He warned that the Palestinians in the occupied land should be vigilant against Israel's intrigue to impose a so-called "unilateral self-determination," which is unacceptable in any forms.

As to the Iran-Iraq war. Al-Sayyih called on Arab leaders to support Iraq and force Iran to consider the aspiration of the international community for an end to the war. He said that all the Palestinian military force are at Iraq's disposal.

BEIJING DESCRIBES RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

OW191335 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 19 Mar 86

["Listeners' Letterbox" program: Answer to a question from Mr (Thomas Sousa) [not further identified] of the United States]

[Text] China and Nicaragua established diplomatic relations on 7 December 1985. A joint communique signed by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel d'Escoto says the two countries agreed to develop bilateral relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

At a banquet to celebrate the newly established Sino-Nicaraguan relations, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian noted that China and Nicaragua are both developing countries. The Chinese, he added, have always sympathized with the Nicaraguans in their devoted struggle for independence, sovereignty, and development of their national economy. Mr Wu also urged that the disputes among the Central American nations and those between the United States and Nicaragua be solved through negotiation rather than through force or threat of force. The Chinese foreign minister also expressed the hope that all parties involved in the current Central American disagreement would take practical steps to end the present turmoil in the region and bring peace to the area as soon as possible.

We oppose U.S. intervention in Nicaragua's internal affairs. The Chinese Government also gives full support to the Contadora group's efforts to solve Central America's problems by peaceful means. We advocate the complete end to foreign intervention in the region, so that the Latin American nations can solve the real problems facing the people, problems of economic development, and create social justice. Soon after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, China decided to provide Nicaragua with interest-free loans to be used for projects, equipment, and materials agreed upon by the two governments.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT MEETS OUTGOING ENVOY

OW191123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, March 18 (XINHUA) -- The fruitful exchange of visits between the Argentine and Chinese leaders is very important to better mutual understanding and strengthen friendly ties, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here today. He told the outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Wei Baoshan at a meeting that he often recalled Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's successful visit to Argentina last November and expressed his satisfaction with the development of Sino-Argentine friendly relations.

Ambassador Wei congratulated Alfonsin on his government's achievements in domestic construction and foreign policies since he took office in December 1983. Earlier, the ambassador also bade farewell to Dante Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.



NPC STANDING COMMITTEE ENDS 15TH MEETING

OW200121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA) -- The 15th meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee closed at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The meeting adopted the PRC Law on Mineral Resources -- a law which closely bears on the rejuvenation of China's mining industry -- and approved some proposals to be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC for examination. Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the meeting, which was chaired by Vice Chairman Chen Pixian.

The NPC Standing Committee members maintained that the final revised version of the Draft Law on Mineral Resources embodies the nation's experiences in tapping mineral resources gained over the last 30 years and more. They said the law conforms to the relevant regulations prescribed in the Constitution, reflects the nation's general policy of expediting the development of underground resources as well as the general policy that state-operated mining enterprises are main developers of mineral resources and that the state will provide rural enterprises "active support, rational planning, proper guidance, and efficient management," and conforms to the nation's situation and spirit of reform.

The NPC Standing Committee meeting examined the Draft General Principles of the PRC Civil Code, the Draft PRC Law on Compulsory Education, and the Draft PRC Law on Foreign-Owned Enterprises.

Today's meeting adopted the draft agenda for the Fourth Meeting of the Sixth NPC and decided that the draft be submitted to the preparatory meeting of the fourth meeting of the Sixth NPC for examination. According to the draft agenda, the fourth meeting of the Sixth NPC will hear and examine Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan; hear, examine, and approve the State Council's report on the draft plan for national economic and social development in 1986; hear, examine, and approve the State Council's report on the implementation of the 1985 state budget plan and on the draft of the 1986 state budget. The meeting will also examine the drafts of the general principles of the Civil Code, the Law on Compulsory Education, and the Law of Foreign-Owned Enterprises.

Today's meeting also adopted the draft namelist of the members of the presidium and secretary general of the fourth meeting of the Sixth NPC, and decided that the draft namelist be submitted to the preparatory meeting for election. Today's meeting also adopted a report on the qualifications of by-elected deputies of the Sixth NPC.

The meeting also decided to approve the consular treaty between China and the DPRK and approved the namelists of the members of six new groups for promoting friendship with foreign countries.

The meeting also approved some appointments and dismissals and decided to appoint Xu Kongrang deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee meeting also examined the draft PRC Law on Land Use and the draft revised PRC regulations governing offenses against public order.

Attending today's meeting were NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Cucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Huang Hua. Attending today's meeting as observers were Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council; Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.



## Decree on Mineral Law

OW191359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA) -- Decree of the president of the People's Republic of China No 36: The "Law on Mineral Resources of the People's Republic of China" has been approved by the 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 19 March 1986. It is hereby promulgated, and shall be enforced as of 1 October 1986.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, 19 March 1986.

## DPRK Consular Treaty Ratified

OW200021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA) -- Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Ratifying the Consular Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Adopted 19 March 1986).

The 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress hereby ratifies the consular treaty between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed in Beijing on 26 November 1985 by Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of the People's Republic of China.

## Amity Groups Approved

OW200015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA) -- Namelist of chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of six groups for promoting friendship with foreign countries

## 1. China-Australia Friendship Group of the National People's Congress

Chairman: Liu Danian

Vice chairmen: Wu Jietian, Tao Dayong

Members: Liu Duzhou [0491 3256 5297], Wang Runsheng, Jiang Peilu, Hu Dehua (female)

## 2. China-Brazil Friendship Group of the National People's Congress

Chairman: Zhang Zhixiang

Vice Chairmen: Xu Yunbei, Gu Chaohao

Members: Guan Shanfu (Manchu nationality), Li Pu, Qin Lisheng, Pain Tog (Tibetan nationality)

## 3. China-Venezuela Friendship Group of the National People's Congress

Chairman: Song Yiping

Vice chairmen: Gu Dachun, Hou Xueyu

Members: Shi Shan [4258 1472], Jiang Jiafu (Zhuang nationality), Luo Riyun [5012 2480 6663], Tao Tao [7118 3447] (female)

## 4. China-Argentina Freindship Group of the National People's Congress

Chairman: Wu Heng

Vice chairmen: Huang Yukun, Ren Jiyu

Members: He Binghao, Zhang Zhongli [1728 0112 4409], Hu Ming, Xu Datong

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5. China-Cape Verde Friendship Group of the National People's Congress  
Chairman: Lou Qiong (female)  
Vice chairmen: Chen Heqiao, Bai Jiefu  
Members: Xing Yimin, He Haoju, Dong Jianhua, Xiong Yingdong

6. China-Spain Friendship Group of the National People's Congress  
Chairman: Cheng Siyuan  
Vice chairmen: Doje Cedian (Tibetan nationality), Wang Lin  
Members: Ye Peiying (female), Lu Rongshu, Pan Yan, Dai Nianci.

SHENZHEN, OTHER 'CONTROL LINES' DESCRIBED

OW191802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 19 (XINHUA) -- A control line round Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has already been used on a trial basis since last August, according to State Council SEZ office officials today. The line, which consists of 86 kilometers of patrol roads, six customs offices and 29 frontier check points, has "ensured normal traffic between the zone and other parts of China while performing its function of controlling illegal goods", the officials said. It will be officially put to use on April 1, in accordance with a state council decision.

An average of about 108,000 people and 17,000 motor vehicles pass the line every-day and "there have been no traffic jams at the check points." Meanwhile, some 12 million yuan of smuggled goods have been seized at the control line, and 60,000 people who tried to go into the zone without valid travel documents have been stopped. The control line is meant to ensure the implementation of the policies for the 327.5 square kilometer SEZ, which are more flexible than those carried out in other parts of China. These policies empower the zone to provide preferential treatment to attract Hong Kong, Macao and foreign investment. The line will help prevent some people from taking advantage of these policies to engage in smuggling and other illegal economic activities, said the officials. Regulations have been made for the normal flow of personnel between the zone and the inland areas and the entry into and exit from the zone of goods, vehicles, luggage, and mail. The officials said the use of the control line does not mean looser control over the border between Shenzhen and Hong Kong. This will not be changed for a period of time to come, they added. Customs authorities, public security, and frontier guards will have authority in the control line area, said the officials. The Guangdong Provincial Government will also have a control line group. No additional documents are needed to cross the control line, other than what are now required, said the officials. China's three other special economic zones, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen, will set their control lines according to their own specific conditions, not necessarily copying the practice of Shenzhen.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MARKET DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

HK191103 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1502 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Roundup by reporter Dai Yaping: "Development of China's Technology Market: A 'Trilogy'"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In a short period of time China's technology market, which was unknown only a few years ago, has experienced the "trilogy" of emergence, taking shape, and development, and played an important role in China's economic life.

In 1978, at the national scientific conference, Deng Xiaoping, who had just been reinstated, gave a brilliant exposition of the viewpoints that science and technology are protective forces, and that the modernization of science and technology is the key foundation for regarding technological achievements as commodities and cultivating the technology market. The technology market was conceived at this historic moment in China and entered the embryonic stage.

In 1982, at the national science and technology award conference, Premier Zhao Ziyang clarified the general principle that: "Economic revitalization should depend on advances in science and technology, and science and technology should be geared to economic construction." In the few years since, technology markets and various technology exchange activities emerged throughout the whole country. Thus, the technology market came into being.

In 1985, the CPC Central Committee made a decision regarding reform of scientific and technological structure, and held a national technology market conference the same year. The volume of trade in the national technology market amounted to 2.3 billion yuan, and the number of organizations trading in technology in the whole country reached over 5,000. From then on, China's technology market entered a stage of rapid development.

People concerned believe that in China, the impact of the technology market has already gone beyond scientific and technological circles, and attracted the attention of the whole society. Describing the development tendency of the technology market, Guo Shuyan, vice minister of State Science and Technology Commission, said: "The scope of technology transfers has become increasingly wide; the content of technology exchanges is getting richer and richer; the exchange forms have tended to be more and more flexible; and organizational management is being gradually strengthened." In view of the double figure increase rate of China's economic development over the last 2 years, the role of the technology market is self-evident.

The emergence of the technology market has not only constituted a great shock to the malpractices in China's old scientific and technological structure but has also greatly changed the abnormal situation in which scientific and technological achievements were out of line with production. It has caused many research institutes to gear their research subjects to economic construction, with the result that now, not only are the institutes full of vitality, but also vast numbers of township and town enterprises have mastered modern science and technology. More importantly, it has also made those scientific research personnel who, in the past, only worked in their institutes all the year round gear their work to factories and mines and townships and towns. To cite a glaring example: Originally, a factory manufacturing Stevia Rebaudiana products in Liaoning Province planned to spend \$1.9 million to introduce a Stevia Rebaudiana glucoside production line from Japan. However, in the technology market, they found that the University of Nanking possesses technology similar to that of Japan. By making use of this technology, they completed their project 1 year ahead of schedule at a cost of only 380,000 yuan.

People believe that although the technology market has very good development prospects, we must not take it for granted that its development will be plain sailing, as many people in society still fail to recognize that traditional concepts also restrict some scientific research personnel from engaging in technology exploitation and "doing business." Besides, the unhealthy tendency of indiscriminately setting up companies in society also causes some companies engaged in technology development to suffer unredressed injustices.

Leaders of the State Science and Technology Commission believe that it is imperative to draw a clear distinction between setting up organizations offering technology services and companies run by party or government departments; between technology exploitation and illegally purchasing and reselling technology for profit; and between legitimate income through technology transfers and illicit income, so as to protect and promote the healthy development of the technology market.

Some sources say that a large technology trade fair, which will be held in Shenzhen soon, is preparing to sell a large number of scientific and technological products, including "Long March No 3" rockets, to foreign countries. This technology trade fair has greatly interested numerous foreign businessmen. It is expected that if considerable success can be attained in exporting technology on such a large scale, a tetralogy will be written for the development of China's technology market.

#### VICE MINISTER ADDRESSES TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

OW141645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- In 1985 China sponsored over 3,000 technical trade fairs in various regions, with a combined business volume of 2.3 billion yuan, three times that in 1984. Guo Shuyan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, told a national conference on technology trade which opened here today that technical trade activities are being conducted nationwide, and so far there are more than 5,000 organizations for technology trade in China. Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up technology shops and permanent markets in cities. Technology trade activities range from the transfer of scientific research findings and technical consultation to technical contracting for projects and research-production cooperation. Incomplete statistics show that China has established 9,800 research-production cooperatives. For instance, 95 enterprises in Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province, have cooperated with research institutes and universities over the past four years and produced more than 100 new products, including electronic and export-oriented ones.

Some provinces and counties also bring their capital construction and key scientific research projects to the technical markets for bidding. The Liaohe sweet aster products factory in Liaoning Province planned to import a production line from Japan at a cost of 1.9 million U.S. dollars. Later the factory found the technology and production process developed by Tianjin's Nankai University at a technical trade fair suited to its needs. The factory only spent 380,000 yuan on the production line.

Technology trade, Guo said, has imbued rural enterprises with fresh blood -- new technology and scientific personnel. Lingchuan County in Shanxi Province over the past several years has introduced 241 items of technology, 520 scientific workers and 24 million yuan of capital from outside through the technical trade fairs. In 1985, the output value of the country's rural enterprises topped 100 million yuan and its 20 major products are considered quality products. The technology market has also been an arena for scientists to display their skills. Nearly 30,000 scientists and technicians from Beijing and Tianjin come to Hebei Province every year for transferring their research results, jointly developing new products or providing technical consultation to enterprises there.



NUCLEAR INDUSTRY SHIFTING TO POWER PRODUCTION

HK190935 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0631 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] 18 Mar, Beijing (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Many signs in the first 3 months of this year have shown that China's nuclear industry has waded through its first ebb in the past 30 years since it was founded, and a new major change has occurred in this industry.

China's nuclear industry was founded in the fifties. In the first decade, it concentrated on developing nuclear weapons. In the midsixties, China succeeded in independently developing atom bombs and hydrogen bombs, and China began its own nuclear arsenal. In recent years, as the international situation has changed, the Chinese leadership has decided to reduce armaments on a wide scale and has formulated a strategic policy of turning a large part of military industry into civilian industry so as to serve the purpose of developing the national economy.

Because of this strategic change, China's nuclear industry, which had long served a military purpose, faced a stern situation of being forced to stop production or switching to other industries. However, it has now waded through a period of decline and has arrived at a new starting point.

A work conference held by the Ministry of Nuclear Industry between 10 and 21 January in Beijing pointed out that the nuclear industry will make major contributions to the peaceful utilization of atomic energy in the construction of nuclear power stations and heat supplying reactors which make comprehensive use of nuclear energy and in the development of the production and research systems for civilian nuclear fuel under the premise of guaranteeing production for military purposes.

On 21 January, Hu Yaobang, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Fang Yi, and other leaders had a direct dialogue with 10 famous Chinese nuclear experts, including Jiang Shengjie and Wang Ganchang, in Zhongnanhai, and announced that the CPC Central Secretariat and the State Council have made a preliminary decision on entrusting all tasks of building and developing nuclear power stations to the Ministry of Nuclear Industry. Vice Premier Li Peng reiterated that the civilian sector of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry will concentrate on the development of nuclear power generation.

People in the nuclear industry hold that it is completely possible for China to build nuclear power stations by relying mainly on her own strength and resources and by actively introducing advanced technologies from abroad, because China has accumulated rich experience in the building of 10 nuclear reactors. China has established an integrated nuclear industrial and research system, which includes establishments for exploiting uranium mines, refining and recovering nuclear fuel, and making nuclear weapons. Therefore, it is not only necessary but also possible to shift China's nuclear industry from making nuclear weapons into building nuclear power stations in an all-round way.

Recently, it is reported that in the Qinshan nuclear power station, now under construction, a second-phase project will be started to increase the generating capacity after the first-phase project of a generating capacity of 300,000 kilowatts is completed. The Chinese Government has also officially decided to build the Sunan nuclear power station in Jiangyin. China's nuclear industry is ushering in a spring of constructing nuclear power stations.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PATRIOTISM IN BOXER REBELLION

HK191220 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Jiang Weifan and Han Xibai: "Discussing the Question of Patriotism and Betrayal in the 1900 Incident"]

[Text] Recently we read an article entitled "Discuss the Question of Patriotism and Betrayal" by Comrade Liao Zonglin (carried in GUANGMING RIBAO on 27 November 1985). In order to make a clear distinction between right and wrong by comparison, we also read and criticized the article entitled "Patriotism and Betrayal in Modern Chinese History" by Comrade Chen Xulu. After comparison and study, we feel that the criticism of Chen's article by Liao's article makes a deliberate misinterpretation out of context, and that his conclusions can not withstand the test of historical facts.

How should we view the question of whether the party of Emperor Guang Xu favored peace or the party of Empress Dowager Ci Xi favored war? This is completely open to discussion. Since Chen's article does not mean that "the trouble was caused by the Boxer Rebellion," Liao's article should not have devoted so much attention to it. In fact, no matter whether in "The 80 Years of Modern Chinese History" edited by Chen Xulu, or in another article entitled "Patriotism in Modern Chinese History," he always stresses that the Boxer uprising was an anti-imperialist patriotic movement with undeniable merits and achievements. "With ancient or primitive weapons or even their own hands, the brave people fought a last-ditch struggle against the aggressors who possessed powerful modern warships and guns. This spirit of fearing neither violence nor sacrifice to defend the country was a reflection of the traditional patriotism of the Chinese nation." He holds it was not that "the trouble was caused by the Boxer Rebellion," but rather that the heroic struggle waged by the Boxers "stopped and disrupted the wild plan of the imperialist powers to carve up China." "Therefore, the valiant struggle of the Boxers could be counted as one of the foundation stones for the great revolutionary victory achieved by the Chinese people 50 years later."

Regrettably, Liao's article not only makes the supposition that "the trouble was caused by Boxer Rebellion," but concludes: "In the face of the eight-power allied forces who were armed to the teeth, Mr Chen Xulu believes that the Chinese people should not have risen against the eight-power allied forces, because this was tantamount to 'acting rashly regardless of time, venue, and conditions, and trying to drive the imperialists away with both fists and a fit of crying.'" Obviously, the first half of this quotation is not what Chen's article means. The latter half should be correct, as it talks about strategies of struggle like not acting rashly and considering time, venue, and conditions. However, reading the quotation as a whole, its meaning is quite different. This kind of historical review lacks the principle of seeking truth from facts.

The Boxer Rebellion ended over 80 years ago. When reviewing this period in history, people should not just be content with singing fervent praises. Instead we should soberly and rationally look back on this period of history to discover the backward and sweepingly xenophobic shortcomings as a result of the restrictive conditions of class and history at that time, so as to draw a good lesson. In order to deflect powerful enemies, people had to understand their strengths. "People must have the foresight and intention of understanding the world and learning from the West" and correctly handle "the relationship between learning from foreign countries and resisting aggressors." We should avoid indiscriminately regarding the policy of war of peace as the demarcation line between patriotism and betrayal. We can not find anything wrong with the above viewpoints of Chen's article.

As an important incident in history often has two sides, we should praise the positive side and review the negative side. This is a reflection of national awakening and a way of promoting national advance. Although it may not be quite perfect sometimes, we should encourage this kind of historical review.

Chen's article explicitly points out that "patriotism and betrayal are two completely different attitudes towards the national interests," and that in the war of resistance against the eight-power allied forces, "the Boxers' xenophobia was completely different from the war-mongering Empress Dowager Ci Xi and her diehards." Reading the article as a whole, we can understand that the reason Chen makes a specific analysis of how Empress Dowager Ci Xi and her diehards favored the war and relied on various forces to fight the war, and how the party of Emperor Guang Xu and other people concerned opposed "the unjustifiable actions by the party of Empress Dowager Ci Xi in pursuing the policy of war" is not to prove that "the party of Empress Dowager Ci Xi, who favored war, betrayed the country," and the party of Emperor Guang Xu, who favored peace, were patriotic, but to repudiate the gang of four's fallacies that "Empress Dowager Ci Xi was better than Emperor Guang Xu, because she dared to declare war against the eight imperialist powers" and that "the party of Empress Dowager Ci Xi were patriotic because they favored war and the party of Emperor Guang Xu were traitors to the country because they favored peace." If the reviewer was serious, he would not have changed topics at will like this and forced viewpoints such as those who favored peace were patriotic, those who favored war were traitors, "the Boxers should not have risen against the eight-power allied forces," and so on, on another's article.

We can not agree with the conclusion of Liao's article that the policy of war of the Qing government headed by Empress Dowager Ci Xi was in keeping with the aspirations of the vast numbers of the patriotic soldiers and people and became a component part of the resistance of the Chinese people against foreign aggressors, and that although the Qing government was eventually defeated, it neither surrendered to the aggressors nor became puppets in the hands of the aggressors.

First of all, we should draw a distinction between the vast numbers of patriotic soldiers and people and the party of Empress Dowager Ci Xi. Undoubtedly, the heroic life-and-death resistance made by the vast numbers of soldiers and people was a righteous anti-imperialist and patriotic action, and this should not be confused with the "policy of war" of the party of Empress Dowager Ci Xi. As everyone knows, the Qing government headed by Empress Dowager Ci Xi was forced to "declare the war" because it was at that time faced the dilemma of suppressing or placating the Boxers and "if she decided to put down the Boxers, trouble could immediately break out within the capital." Moreover, the decision was made under the condition that "she felt the foreigners had really gone too far (in connection with their demand for her return of power to Emperor Guang Xu) and unavoidably took offense." However, the "imperial edict on the declaration of war" issued on 21 June 1900 by the Qing government neither specified the targets of war nor was delivered to any foreign countries. It was quite clear that it had neither the courage nor the determination to resist the foreign aggressor troops and wage a "decisive" counterattack. On 25 June, the fourth day following the "declaration of war," Empress Dowager Ci Xi sent Ronglu and others to negotiate peace with foreign embassies, repeatedly telling the eight powers that it had been against her own intention to provoke the war and begging their understanding. She also proposed to "try to find opportunities to punish the Boxers on her own." Eight days later, she also told the foreign powers that "if she had overrated her abilities, she would not have provoked a war against every country, not to mention using rioters to provoke a war against all the powers at the same time." Based on all these, how can we say that the policy of war once adopted by the party of the Empress Dowager Ci Xi was in keeping with the aspirations of the vast number of patriotic soldiers and people, or that it was component part of the resistance of the Chinese people against foreign aggressors?



On 14 August, the eight-power allied forces seized Beijing. Fleeing to the western part of the country in panic, Empress Dowager Ci Xi ordered Yikuang and Li Hongzhang to beg the foreign powers to surrender. In September of the next year, the "international protocol of 1901" of national betrayal and humiliation was signed. Empress Dowager Ci Xi was highly grateful for this and even expressed her desire "to please the treaty's signatory states with whatever they need in China." Thus, the Qing government was completely reduced to "an imperial court of foreigners." Are there any similarities between this ironclad evidence and the so-called conclusion of Liao's article that "the Qing government neither surrendered to the aggressors nor became puppets in the hands of the aggressors?"

To sum up, we believe that Comrade Liao Zonglin did not acquire a very good understanding or developed a misunderstanding of Chen's article before writing his critical article. This was neither appropriate nor justified. Being loyal to facts is the basis for historical study, and adopting a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts is the basic principle historians must follow and the only correct academic style of Marxism to be upheld when reviewing history. We hope to make progress together with Comrade Liao Zonglin.

#### XI ZHONGXUN CHERISHES MEMORY OF LIN BOQU

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["A Venerable Elder in the Revolution, a Good Teacher and Helpful Friend" -- in commemoration of Comrade Lin Boqu's 100th birthday -- by Xi Zhongxun, 18 March 1986]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA) -- The 100th anniversary of the birth of our esteemed and beloved Comrade Lin Boqu will fall on 20 March this year. With high respect, I cherish a deep memory of this venerable elder in the revolution, who was also our good teacher and helpful friend.

I first met our revered Comrade Lin in December 1935 when the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee was holding a meeting of party activists at Wayaobao in northern Shaanxi. We set out to meet him when he arrived in Wayaobao. This veteran Long March hero was wearing a sheepskin leather waistcoat with a leather belt around his waist. On his feet he was wearing a pair of Tibetan high boots. His silvery hair, buoyant spirits, and amiable attitude deeply impressed me. After this encounter, I had additional opportunities to be with him due to work requirement. I went to see him each time I visited Yanan, and we chatted cordially in an extremely harmonious atmosphere. He had fought under hard conditions for 14 years in northern Shaanxi. When I was with him, I had the opportunity to listen to his teachings and was greatly influenced by him. His revolutionary spirit, lofty character, and fine style gave me an intensive education. Each and every revolutionary comrade should emulate his good example and put into concrete action what has been learned from him.

1. We should learn from our revered Comrade Lin's lofty character of upholding the party spirit, taking the overall interests into consideration, maintaining unity, and strictly abiding by discipline.

Our revered Comrade Lin used to say that a leader should have the broad-mindedness of uniting with others. Indeed, he himself was a good example of this regard. In September 1936 both he and I attended an enlarged conference held by the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in Baoan County (presently Zhidan County). The conference further analyzed the changes in domestic contradictions during the period of resistance to Japan and adopted a "resolution on the new situation of the anti-Japanese and national salvation movement and on the new democratic republic," putting forward the slogan of uniting with all anti-Japanese forces to form a democratic republic.



At that conference Comrade Mao Zedong seriously criticized the closed-door attitude and sectarianism of "leftist" opportunists. Many other comrades also made speeches scathingly criticizing those comrades who had erred. In his speech our revered Comrade Lin fully endorsed the CPC Central Committee's analysis of the current situation and agreed that it should "bring up again the Kuomintang-CPC cooperation proposal" and to change the formation of the "People's Republic" to the formation of a "Democratic Republic" so that all parties and factions and people of all social strata in the country might be united against the Japanese aggression. In dealing with those comrades who had erred, he took a serious yet cordial attitude. He did not blame them but emphatically pointed out that those were mistakes of the past, and we should draw deep lessons from them. Our party should emphasize unity, for only through unity can we surmount difficulties and triumph in a war of resistance against Japan. Comrade Mao Zedong praised this as a remark that took the overall interests into consideration. The tense atmosphere was suddenly eased. Those comrades who had made mistakes felt that they were still trusted by the party and other comrades, and being inspired, they resolved to correct their mistakes in the great liberation cause of the Chinese nation.

In September 1942 Comrade Li Wei-han was dispatched by the CPC Central Committee to the government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region to fill the posts of secretary general and director of the policy research office. After his arrival, Kang Sheng did not allow him access to secret documents and excluded him from certain meetings on the pretext that he had previously committed mistakes. On learning this, our revered Comrade Lin protested: He is the secretary general. How can he proceed with his work if he is not allowed to see documents and attend meetings? Comrade Lin gave the Secretariat the instruction that in general all documents sent to him should be read by Comrade Li Wei-han. When our revered Comrade Lin chaired a meeting, he would take the initiative to ask Comrade Li Wei-han's opinion. Compared with many cadres of the Northwest Bureau, our revered Comrade Lin was a venerable elder, but he never thought of his own seniority in dealing with them. He acted in strict accordance with the principles of organization and discipline and properly handled the relationship between the party and the government. He highly respected the functions of the Northwest Bureau and always asked for instructions from, and reported to, that bureau on work planned by the government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region. In the fall of 1945 the party Central Committee assigned me to take charge of the work of the Northwest Bureau. At that time I was only 31 or 32 years old, but our revered Comrade Lin actively supported me to work boldly. At every meeting he let me express my opinion first. He said: Since you are the secretary of the Northwest Bureau, you should be the first one to speak. Thanks to his exemplary role as a link in forging unity, a very close and harmonious relationship was maintained between the Northwest Bureau and the border region government.

2. We should learn from our revered Comrade Lin's fine style of showing concern about cadres, cherishing them, giving them systematic guidance, and treating people equally.

In October 1935 the party Central Committee led the Red Army to northern Shaanxi and, in a timely manner, corrected the mistakes of expanding the movement in that area to eliminate counterrevolutionaries. This saved the base area of the party, the Red Army, and the revolution in northern Shaanxi. We, a group of comrades once held in custody and persecuted, returned to the party's warm embrace again. When our revered Comrade Lin saw us northern Shaanxi cadres, he made detailed inquiries about our well-being, expressing his deep concern and affection for us. Although we had never seen him before, he was very intimate with us as if he were an old acquaintance or family member.

In early 1936 the party Central Committee held three "shock fighter classes" in the Central Party School to train cadres for an eastern expedition. I was among those studying there and was the leader of one of the classes.

Comrade Dong Biwu was the president of the Central Party School. Our revered Comrade Lin taught in our class. He always used Chairman Mao's teachings and the revolutionary deeds of martyrs to educate the cadres, inspiring them to foster far-reaching communist ideals and a firm faith in the revolution. When teaching, he answered questions and explained theories in conjunction with reality, benefiting us a great deal by enlightening us. Even today, I feel that the method of teaching and learning by integrating theory with reality is very good and should be promoted with all-out efforts.

Our revered Comrade Lin not only kept to the principle and was just and selfless in dealing with other comrades, he was also sincere to them and treated them equally. When studying questions with functionaries, he always spoke in a consultative tone and let them air their views and raise their suggestions. He was able to listen to others patiently. With regard to erroneous views, he promptly corrected them with proper explanations; never did he lose his temper. When some cadres had committed mistakes in their work, he gave them enthusiastic and sincere education and guidance so as to help them recognize and correct their mistakes. When holding heart-to-heart talks with us, he often cited his own experience and lessons to educate us so as to enable us to recognize our own drawbacks and the shortcomings of our work. He was modest and prudent, never appeared arrogant because of his meritorious work, and was strict in disciplining himself and lenient in treating others. Whenever a problem arose at a central meeting or a work meeting of the border region government, the first thing he did was to examine his own mistakes and accept the responsibility on his own initiative. All comrades who have had the experience of working with him have the deep feeling that he was not only a loyal, honest, and upright proletarian politician, but also a kind elder worthy of respect and affection. Through his teaching by personal example and verbal instructions, a lot of able cadres with political integrity were trained. These cadres have constituted a backbone force in the cause of revolution and construction.

The most unforgettable event was that our revered Comrade Lin protected many party cadres by resisting Kang Sheng's "rescue movement" at the time of the Yaman rectification movement. In April 1943 the party Central Committee decided to conduct a general examination of cadres simultaneously with the movement to rectify the style of the party and pointed out that the principle of combining the opinions of cadres and masses must be carried out in examining the cadres. Utilizing the opportunity of examining cadres, however, Kang Sheng launched a so-called movement to rescue those who had erred and went all out to obtain confessions by force and give them credence. In a report made at an organ directly under the party Central Committee, he described Yanan and the border region as an area with a large number of special agents, resulting in a grave mistake of expanding the struggle against special agents.

At that time the Kuomintang diehards left no stone unturned to sow the seeds of discord and went all out to concoct slanderous rumors. Our revered Comrade Lin sternly refuted the enemy's slanderous rumors and Kang Sheng's words and deeds aimed at striking at and framing revolutionary cadres. He said: We should look at the performance of these comrades in the struggle against the enemy. How can we believe the enemy's rumors? He reported this to Chairman Mao. Other leading comrades at the central level also scathingly criticized Kang Sheng's erroneous practice. On 15 August 1943 the party Central Committee adopted a "decision on examination of cadres," which set up nine correct principles and strictly prohibited measures such as obtaining confessions by force and giving them credence as well as summoning, beating, and killing cadres indiscriminately. Chairman Mao pointed out: "None should be killed, and most should not be arrested. This is the policy that we must uphold in this struggle against special agents." It was in this way that the grave mistake of expanding the struggle against special agents was checked and corrected on time, and that those cadres subjected to false charges were quickly identified and rehabilitated.

3. We should learn from our revered Comrade Lin, honoring his revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly.

The area bordering Shaanxi, Gansu, and Ningxia was an impoverished place with vast land, poor soil, and little population. After the war of resistance against Japan broke out, the area became an important base area for resisting the Japanese aggression. The number of troops and personnel of various organizations rose rapidly in the area, and the people going to Yanan, the sacred place of the Chinese revolution had also been on the increase. At the same time, the diehard faction of the Kuomintang sent hundreds of thousands of troops to encircle and blockade the area. All this created serious problems for the area's economy. The CPC Central Committee called on the military personnel and the people of the area to practice self-reliance by pursuing large-scale production activities. Our revered Comrade Lin led local governments in developing production work and making it the center of work in all fields. In addition, he took a series of well-conceived and effective measures to ensure the success of the work. The main measures taken included: Adopting a policy of giving preferential treatment to migrant and refugees designed to encourage them to reclaim wasteland; promoting various forms of emulation campaigns and giving incentives to labor heroes; instituting the policy of reducing land rent and interest in order to arouse the enthusiasm of peasants in production; supporting the Army in opening wasteland and growing food grain; and promoting industry and commercial activities on a moderate scale. The Army was a main force in production activities. The idea of supporting the Army to open up wasteland and grow food grain was first offered by Comrade Zhu De, but our revered Comrade Lin also did his share. In the spring of 1940, he led some agricultural technicians on a survey mission to Nanniwan, and asserted that the area was a good place to be reclaimed for production use. Later, Comrade Wang Zhen led Brigade No 359 to open up the area, and finally turned the deserted area into a land of opulence with abundant crops and numerous cattle.

Our revered Comrade Lin not only was the organizer and leader of the massive production activities. He worked hard in opening up wasteland and plowing paddy fields, and in weeding and watering crops. Because of his old age and hard work, many comrades advised him not to continue his work, but he replied: The production activities were initiated at the urging of the party's Central Committee, and therefore I want to actively respond to the call and take part in the activities, because I am also an ordinary person of this area.

After a few years of hard work of the military personnel and the people, especially after the full-scale production activities launched in 1943, the area achieved remarkable progress in the agricultural, industrial, and commercial fields. This enabled us to free ourselves from the predicament of extreme shortages of clothes, edible oil, vegetables, shoes and socks for fighters, and cotton quilts for workers during the winter time; basically it enabled us to live in affluence. The area, one of the darkest politically, poorest economically, and most backward culturally in China, was then developed into a model base area for resisting the Japanese aggression, a directing center for the people across the nation in resisting the Japanese aggression, and the light-house for the liberation of the Chinese nation. This is the result of the hard work of the people of the area under the outstanding leadership of the party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, and also is the result of the correct implementation of the party Central Committee's lines, principles, and policies by the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Regional Government under the leadership of our revered Comrade Lin. The achievements of the area were not confined to the economic field. They were also evidenced by the popularly-established political power of "San San Zhi," [0005 0005 0455]; implementation of the policy of streamlining troops and simplifying administration; further consolidation and development of the national united front for resisting the Japanese aggression; the institution of the police on reducing land rent and interest; and development in cultural and educational fields.



When our revered Comrade Lin celebrated his 60th birthday in March 1945, the party Central Committee specifically sent a congratulatory letter to him, highly commending his contributions to developing the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia area. In a poem written in memory of our revered Comrade Lin, Comrade Wu Yuzhang wrote:

In the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia area, the center of the war of resistance against Japan, spectacular achievements were made in developments in various fields; successful leadership is totally attributed to Chairman Mao, while Boqu should be specially credited for assisting him.

After the victory of the war against Japan, our revered Comrade Lin continued to play a leading role in developing the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia area. On 2 Mar 1946, Comrade Lin and I jointly sent a letter to Wang Yaohua and Zhao Yuwen, secretary of the Zhidan County CPC Committee and head of Zhidan County respectively, commending them for fine accomplishments in production tasks of the first half of that year, and for their correct working methods and work style of going deep into rural areas, while pointing out the problems existing in their leadership over production work. This played a positive role in promoting and guiding the production work in the entire area.

In March 1947, the Kuomintang diehards, in an attempt to save themselves from their tragic fate, sent out a mighty force of 200,000 soldiers to attack the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region. The party Central Committee decided to evacuate from Yanan. At that time, it had considered our revered Comrade Lin's advanced age and asked him to evacuate to the Shanxi-Suiyuan border area on the east side of the river. Our revered Comrade Lin, however, was determined to stay behind to fight shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers and civilians in the border region. He led the comrades of the government organs of the border region to fight in one place after another in Shaanxi.

The attitude adopted by our revered Comrade Lin was always correct in the several major movements in the border region. Particularly on the issue of land reform, he had even more clearly demonstrated his deep understanding of policy and his foresight and sagacity. He was adept in implementing the party's policies and making them compatible with the actual conditions at that time. On 24 October 1947, our revered Comrade Lin attended the Yihe meeting sponsored by the CPC Northwest China Bureau for the propagation and implementation of the "outline of the land law of China" proclaimed by the CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the national land conference. He completely agreed with the principle set by the party Central Committee on thoroughly tackling the land issue. In the course of implementing the principle, he particularly paid attention to preceeding from the actual conditions and earnestly implemented the party's various policies.

In the course of carrying out the process of land reform, a phenomena of discriminating against middle peasants, undermining industries and commerce and wantonly struggling and killing landlords and rich peasants had prevailed in Shanxi-Suiyuan area and the Shaanxi-Gansu-Nongxia Border Region. Our revered Comrade Lin **disagreed with this type of "leftist" practice**, and had tried to correct this practice whenever possible. At that time, An Wenqin, deputy head of the border regional council and an enlightened gentry, was being confronted. His movable properties were confiscated, and he was kicked out of his house. Our revered Comrade Lin sternly criticized this incident, and instructed that this case be handled in line with the party's policy. He also submitted a report to Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao agreed with our revered Comrade Lin's opinion, pointing out: The party and government cadres at the lower level have gone too far in hendling this affair. They have hurt the enlightened gentry whom we must protect. Our revered Comrade Lin personally called on An Wenqin to chat with him and offer his apologies. He also returned all the confiscated properties and conveyed Chairman Mao's concern to him.



Later, at the memorial meeting for Li Tingchen, vice chairman of the border regional government and an enlightened gentry, he asked An Wenqin to deliver a eulogy message. Our revered Comrade Lin also inscribed on the tombstone on Li's grave: "A typical example of a patriot," highly praising Li for his contributions to the revolutionary cause in the border region.

Between 25 and 28 December, our revered Comrade Lin and I attended the "December meeting" convened by the party Central Committee at Yangjiagou in Mizhi County. At the meeting, Chairman Mao delivered the well-known report, entitled: "Current Situation and Our Tasks." This report was a brilliant exposition of the series of issues on military affairs, land reform, party rectification, economic policies, and united front work -- issues that the party must tackle after the revolutionary war entered the offensive stage. This report was an important, programmatic document. This meeting extensively criticized the "leftist" errors in the course of carrying out land reform. The spirit of self-criticism and the attitude of holding himself responsible to the people demonstrated in our revered comrade's speech had deeply touched me. At the meeting, Chairman Mao also appointed me to make a speech. I summed up the work in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region in detail, and conducted criticism and self-criticism of the "leftist" errors which had appeared in the course of carrying out land reform.

On 22 April 1948, the Northwest People's Liberation Army had recaptured Yanan. Within a short period of 13 months and 3 days, Yanan had once again returned to the embrace of the people. Our revered Comrade Lin promptly led the comrades of the border regional government organs to return triumphantly to the city of Yanan. At the end of 1948, a nationwide victory was just around the corner. The party Central Committee cabled a message to our revered Comrade Lin, asking him to make preparations for the establishment of a new CPPCC and organize the central people's government. The comrades of the CPC Northwest China Bureau and the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region shared weal and woe, worked hard from morning to night, and forged a profound friendship with our revered comrade Lin in the years of this arduous struggle. On 12 December, the CPC Northwest China Bureau and the border regional government held a mass rally for cadres to bid farewell to our revered Comrade Lin. I delivered a speech at the rally.

Our revered Comrade Lin also made a speech at the rally. He said: A servant of the people can work anywhere. He offered us sincere advice saying: A nationwide victory is just around the corner. This is something which we should feel jubilant about, because this will be a victory scored by our party after leading the revolutionary movement for 30 years. However, this victory can easily make us feel dizzy with success. We must not let this happen. We should continue to work hard for the future and overcome our shortcomings in our work. On 16 December, our revered Comrade Lin bade farewell to his close comrades-in-arms and comrades and left Yanan in a car, taking along with him the sincere regards of the people in northern Shaanxi for the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. The people were moved to tears as they watched the car drive away.

After the founding of the nation, our revered Comrade Lin broke down from constant overwork, and became weaker and weaker. However, he continued to work hard until 20 some days before his death. Our revered Comrade Lin's militant life and his revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people had won unanimous praise from among cadres and the masses. As an outstanding communist, he had set a glorious example for the whole party. We must strive to learn from the revolutionary spirit, fine qualities, and outstanding style of work demonstrated by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation such as Comrade Lin Boqu, working hard to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic, modern, socialist nation.

FURTHER INTERNAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION URGED

HK190606 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Xu Zhen and Sun Shuyi: "The Purpose and Significance of Lateral Economic Associations"]

[Text] With implementation of the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening up to the outside world and on the basis of extending decision-making power of enterprises since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the barriers between regions and departments and between trade and ownership have been removed. Diverse forms of economic cooperation and combinations among enterprises and regions have emerged at various levels. This is a new development in China's economic life. The "provisional regulations on promoting economic cooperation" promulgated by the State Council in July 1980 put forward the principle of making the most of advantages, protecting competition, and promoting cooperation. This further developed economic and technological cooperation among regions and economic ties and cooperation among enterprises. The "decision of the CPC Central Committee on reforms of the economic structure" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee emphatically pointed out: "As we open to the outside world, we shall open up even more between different areas within China itself;" we should smash blockades and open doors in accordance with the principle of "making the best possible use of favorable conditions and avoiding the effects of unfavorable ones, developing diverse forms, offering mutual benefit, and achieving common progress." Consequently, diverse forms of economic ties and cooperation between coastal areas and the interior, cities and countryside, and trades and enterprises have entered a new stage.

Why is it necessary to vigorously carry out diverse forms of economic cooperation, particularly economic ties among enterprises? To put it briefly, it is essential to the development of productive forces. It can also promote economic structural reform. It has great vitality and profound significance. Its advantages include accelerating the exploitation of natural resources and rational use of funds, promoting the rational exchange of technology and qualified personnel, rationalizing the economic setup and regional distribution, and bringing about better economic results.

In a word, we should develop economic relations among regions and enterprises for the sake of opening up new fields for enterprise production and operation, putting production and economic activities of enterprises directly under responsible departments, enabling enterprises to make decisions and organize production independently according to the needs of production, circulation, and social demand, readjusting the organizational structure of enterprises in light of their internal relations of production development, carrying out coordination among specialized departments, and breaking with the long-standing setup characterized by large and comprehensive, small but complete. We must clear a new path, turning closed enterprises into open enterprises.

Economic relations among enterprises and regions have developed recently on the basis of extending the decision-making power of enterprises and on diverse forms of economic and technological cooperation carried out among regions and departments. This is a further development of the economic reform carried out over the past 2 years. It is also of great significance to reform.

First, the development of economic relations among regions and enterprises is essential to the development of productive forces. The essential task of socialism is to develop productive forces, create ever more social wealth, and meet the people's growing material and cultural needs. There is great potential in China's existing enterprises which is not fully tapped. Much can be done in the disposition of productive forces and rational use of energy and natural resources.

By carrying out economic cooperation, we can fully tap the potential of existing enterprises, organize enterprises, and form new productive forces in light of the needs of a rational economy. We can also concentrate the advantages of various fields, increase the production of famous brand quality commodities, develop export commodities to replace import commodities, and provide the market with goods in short supply. In so doing, we can increase production with less investment and attain better economic results.

Second, economic cooperation among regions and enterprises is an important component of the economic structural reform. Reform of the economic structure requires a change in the current management system and a transformation of rigid patterns which do not correspond with the development of productive forces. Cooperation among enterprises provides a breakthrough in removing barriers between regions or enterprises since its is neither restricted by enterprise ownership nor by the bounds of departments and regions. Cooperation among enterprises has had an impact on certain shortcomings, including the failure to separate government administration from enterprise management, rigid state control over enterprises, and negligence of commodity production, the law of value, and the role of market. Such cooperation has also exposed the problems that hinder such cooperation. This is indeed a great advance in our reform. Cooperation among enterprises inevitably results in diverse forms of new enterprise corporations and groups at various levels. These groups are vastly different from the administrative companies of the past. They are established on the basis of enterprises depending on and complementing each other, equality and mutual benefit, and voluntary participation. They are more flexible than past enterprises. They can rationally and extensively allocate and use funds, equipment, space, and manpower and make the best use of everything. Furthermore, the development of economic cooperation among enterprises will effect new changes in the planning, financial, and circulation systems, ownership setups, and relations between enterprises and administrative departments.

Economic cooperation among enterprises has developed rapidly. The situation is excellent. Innumerable facts have proven that this is an objective outcome of the development of a planned commodity economy and an inevitable trend of mass production. This will be of profound significance for the establishment of a vigorous socialist economic system with Chinese characteristics. All localities and departments should study and take note of the new trends and problems, step up cooperation through reform, discover problems that hinder cooperation, adopt effective measures to remove all kinds of obstacles, and continue to push forward the vigorous development of economic cooperation among enterprises.

#### ECONOMIC REFORM THEORETICAL PROCESS REVIEWED

HK191110 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Ma Biao: "Comments on the Theoretical Study or Reforming the Economic Structure of Our Country"]

[Text] Sixteen months have passed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted its decision on reforming the economic structure. During this period, adhering to the spirit of the third plenary session's decision, economists in our country have deeply studied this important subject of reforming the entire economic structure, mainly in the cities. They have also closely combined theoretical studies with studies of reform schemes, policies, and measures. Marked progress has been made in this regard.



Research results published by economists in our country over the past year or so included the following viewpoints and opinions which are of significance in our overall economic reforms:

First, the ongoing overall reform of the entire economic structure in the cities is a comprehensive and fundamental transformation of the traditional socialist economic mode. The new socialist economic structure, which is full of vigor and vitality and which has Chinese characteristics, should be in line with China's actual economic conditions and with the requirements of development. It should ensure the dominant position of the socialist public economy and enable the people to become rich together; it should form a planned commodity economic mode which can organically coordinate dynamic microeconomic activities and effective macroeconomic management.

Second, the general orientation of the overall economic structural reform in our country is to meet the development needs of a planned commodity economy on the basis of public ownership and to focus the economic structural reforms on invigorating our enterprises. In horizontal economic relations, socialist planned commodity markets should be further developed so as to form a sound market system; in vertical economic relations, the state's direct control over the enterprises should be reduced and the system for indirect control should be established and perfected so as to ensure vigorous socioeconomic development throughout the entire country.

Third, there should be a favorable economic environment in order to smoothly carry out the economic structural reforms in an all-round way. An important condition and basic hallmark of such a fine economic environment is the maintenance of a basic balance between gross demand and gross supply, so as to maintain an appropriate ratio of accumulation to consumption. In order to ensure the smooth development of our reforms, it is now especially important that we control the excessive swelling of gross demand in society, rationalize economic growth rates, and properly solve the problems of an excessively high growth rate, excessive scale of capital investment, and excessive increase of consumption funds so as to avoid causing stress and confusion among the public.

Fourth, in a large socialist country such as ours, where economic development is uneven and things are extremely complicated, all-round economic reforms can only be carried out step by step in an orderly way. Full consideration must be given to society's capacity to bear the impact of the economic reforms. We must not try to complete the reforms in a single move. At the same time, reform measures adopted in various stages must be well coordinated so as to minimize conflicts between the new and the old.

Fifth, in the process of changing the old economic structure, the state should reduce the scope, degree, and extent of its direct control over microeconomic activities. At the same time it should correspondingly increase the effectiveness of its indirect control over microeconomic activities. In some areas where indirect control means cannot play a role due to limitations on conditions, the state should appropriately strengthen its direct control by using some administrative means to ensure the order of economic activities. However, the use of administrative means in economic management should not become ingrained. Efforts must be made to better employ economic means in economic management, to perfect economic legislation and supervision, and to build a sound economic information network so as to promote the process of superseding the old with the new.

Sixth, it is necessary to perfect the regulatory mechanisms for microeconomic activities so as to make enterprises really bear economic responsibility for their business. This is the foundation for the state to exercise indirect macroeconomic control.



To exercise indirect control over enterprises, the state will mainly employ such economic levers as interest rates, exchange rates, tax rates, prices, and wages to influence the performance of enterprises and to bring them in line with the state's overall economic targets. If the microeconomic mechanisms remain in an unreasonable condition, the enterprises will not have to bear all-round and strict responsibility for their business losses, which may be easily shifted to other quarters. Then, changes in the economic levers will not cause sensitive reactions and the state's indirect control will not be effective. As some economists have said, the state's "soft control" over enterprises must be based on some "hard terms" which can condition the budgets of the enterprises.

Seventh, an important condition for strengthening the state's indirect macroeconomic control is to gradually shape and perfect a market system by completely opening commodity markets and establishing and developing capital and technological markets. At the same time, reasonable movement of our labor force should be promoted. To strengthen its direct control over microeconomic activities, the state should make use of the positive role of market mechanisms to influence and guide the performance of enterprises. Only by forming a relatively sound market system can the state prompt enterprises to react positively to market changes, and only thus can markets become an arena for business competition which would enable various economic levers to play a regulatory role. This is the fundamental way to raise the economic efficiency of all enterprises and all our society.

Eighth, a reasonable price system is a necessary condition for the perfect functioning of microeconomic mechanisms and the market system. Price is the most important and effective economic lever. It is the foundation for the regulatory functions of all other economic means. Without a reasonable price system, it is impossible to correctly assess the quality of enterprise management and the results of an enterprise's business, and there will be no reliable foundation for other economic levers to perform their functions. Therefore, in order to ensure that the indirect control system will play an effective role, it is necessary to reform the unreasonable price system. Of course, the restructuring of prices may cause some prices to rise. But this is different from inflation, which is caused by an imbalance between supply and demand. So long as we can strictly control the total quantity of the money supply, we will be able to reduce completely such price fluctuations to a minimum. At the same time, with gradual changes in the supply-demand structure, prices will be stabilized on a new level based on the new supply-demand relationship. Therefore, so long as the authorities act prudently and take orderly steps, reform of the price system will not seriously affect economic stability.

Ninth, the core of indirect macroeconomic control is to ensure a reasonable growth of gross demand in our society. This is accomplished mainly through proper financial and monetary policies. Therefore, while the price system is being reformed, the tax system should also be further perfected, the financial and monetary systems should also be reformed correspondingly so that the financial and monetary policies may perform their functions in a coordinated way. By readjusting the total scale of financial income and expenditures and the revenue and expenditure structure, and through controlling the money supply and the size of credit funds, the state authorities will be able to maintain a financial and credit balance. This will also enable them to properly control the "general valve" for social demand so as to create a favorable economic environment in which supply slightly exceeds demand. This will then provide a foundation for maintaining a materials and foreign exchange balance which corresponds with the financial and credit balance. Then, a comprehensive, overall balance will be effected in the national economy which will in turn ensure the continuous, steady, and well-coordinated development of the national economy.

Tenth, the overall economic structural reforms in our cities not only include reform of various economic operational mechanisms, but reform of the ownership structure. A reasonable ownership form and proper operational mode have a great bearing on an enterprise's business results.

In the socialist public economy, it is not only some small enterprises owned by the whole people which can be contracted or leased to collectives or individuals. Some enterprises can also be turned into joint-stock companies on a trial basis in light of needs in the development of a planned commodity economy. This will help us find new ways to establish a socialist joint-stock economy in line with our country's conditions.

Reviewing the theoretical studies of economic structural reforms in our country, we can generally summarize the marked characteristics of the studies as follows:

First, economists have attached importance to the study of the socialist economic operational mechanisms. In previous years, the study of economic reform theory was focused on revealing the essence of socialist economic relations, insufficient attention was being paid toward the study of socialist economic operational mechanisms. In fact, without thoroughly studying the economic mechanisms, economists would be unable to discover the essence of economic relations in depth. Nor would they be able to put forward effective measures to deal with various problems appearing in the course of the economic reforms. The decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee put forward a scientific conclusion that the socialist economy is a planned commodity economy, thus laying down the theoretical foundation for reform of the economic structure of our country. Since then, economists have increasingly shifted their attention to the study of socialist economic operational mechanisms. Over the past year and more, they have not only analyzed the different functioning modes of the old and the new economic mechanisms, but also worked out some measures for superseding the old mechanisms with new ones, thus promoting an all-round development of the economic structural reforms.

Second, importance has been attached to the study of socialist macroeconomic management. In previous years, economists in our country paid more attention to studying ways to enliven microeconomic activities; the study of macroeconomic management remained a weak link. With the all-round unfolding of the economic structural reforms which are focused on invigorating enterprises, especially since the appearance of such problems as excessively high economic growth rates, excessive swelling of capital investment, excessive increases in credit and consumption funds, excessive price rises, and the fall in the state's foreign exchange reserve in the fourth quarter of 1984, more and more economists have come to realize that the more dynamic microeconomic activities become, the more necessary it is to strengthen macroeconomic control. In the past year or so, economists have discussed the changes in the state's functions in managing the economy and in the methods of state economic management. They have stressed the need to discuss ways to gradually reduce the state's direct control over enterprises and the foundation, conditions, and measures for establishing a sound, indirect macroeconomic system. Their studies have provided many useful views on making policies for turning direct control into indirect control.

Third, importance has also been paid to the study of reforming the structure of ownership of the means of production. In previous years, when studying reform of the economic structure, our economists tended to take the ownership structure, especially the socialist all-people ownership system, as an established precondition and an invariable premise. Although some economists proposed reforming the form of public ownership, their proposals were not highly valued in economic circles. With in-depth development of the economic structural reforms, especially with the extensive introduction of the output contract responsibility system in the countryside and the gradual expansion of enterprise decision-making power, ownership forms have been gradually diversified. The demarcation lines between the nationalized economy, the collective economy, and the individual economy have not been so clearly drawn. Different ownership forms have begun to overlap and infiltrate each other.

People have gradually learned from practice that reforms in all aspects of economic operation and management, including reforms of the planning, financial, monetary, commercial, price, and wage systems, not only concern the forms of operation and management, but also the changes in ownership forms. Economists have therefore paid more and more attention to reform of the ownership structure, holding that the ownership structural reform is of fundamental significance. Over the past year and more, the economists have made serious and useful studies of the internal structure of all-people ownership. They have mainly discussed the economic forms of the combination economy and the joint-stock economy. At present, in-depth studies in this regard are still going on.

Fourth, economists have paid more attention to the application of modern scientific research methods. Research methods serve various research tasks. The overall economic structural reforms in cities are in fact an arduous and complicated systems engineering project in society. It is necessary and possible to obtain the objective model through the actual economic process. To do this, economic researchers must make use of all the advanced cognition tools of mankind. This is an objective requirement of the in-depth study of the theory of economic reforms. Over the past year and more, apart from continuing to use traditional research methods, economists have also used many modern research methods, including the systems theory, the information theory, and cybernetics. At the same time, the dissipation structure theory and coordination theory have also been applied to the study of economic structural reforms. Thus, economic research is no longer limited to theoretical and qualitative research, but more and more relies on models and quantitative analyses.

In addition, more attention has been paid to comparison of different economic systems. Studies in this regard have enabled us to draw a lesson from the changed economic systems in other countries and to widen our vision. This is of significance in deepening our economic reform studies.

In short, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the theoretical research for economic structural reforms has made considerable progress. Of course, economists do not agree on all issues. Many issues, especially some fundamental issues, have to be solved through further in-depth studies and discussions.

#### MINISTER ON PROSPECTS FOR PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

HK190305 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 10, 10 Mar 86 pp 16-17

[Article by Wei Guozhi: "Petroleum Industry Minister Wang Tao on Prospects for China's Petroleum Industry"]

[Excerpts] A New Period of Development

A few days ago, Minister of Petroleum Industry Wang Tao said to this reporter: In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period which ended last year, China's petroleum industry fulfilled the task of stabilizing and consolidating its annual crude oil output at 100 million tons. A momentum of sustained and stable growth in oil production and oil field construction has emerged and the petroleum industry is advancing toward a new and higher objective. It indicates that China's petroleum industry has entered a new period of development.

He said: In 1985 China ranked sixth in the world in terms of oil output. Topping all previous records, it produced 124.88 million tons of crude oil, an increase of 8.9 percent over the previous year. Of the first six major oil producers in the world, China registered the highest growth rate in production.



Wang Tao said: China's prospective oil and natural gas resources spread over large areas. The oil deposits discovered so far account for only some 10 percent of the predicted reserves. Although the petroleum industry has developed considerably, it is still in the initial stage of development. This shows that the prospects for China's petroleum industry are very bright.

#### The Oil Industry Will Enter a Period of Full-Scale Development by the End of This Century

Wang Tao said: Most of the major oil fields discovered in China so far are situated in the eastern region. For example, the famous oil fields of Daqing, Shengli, Zhongyuan, Liaohe, and Dagang are scattered over this region. It is rich in oil resources. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, we shall still concentrate on prospecting and developing this region in order to increase our reserves and output.

The western region serves as a strategic reserve for China's oil production where there are quite a few large sedimentary basins rich in oil resources. However, the level of prospecting is very low. If we energetically engage in oil exploration, the prospects for their development are extremely good.

The offshore region also serves as a strategic reserve for China's petroleum industry. We started oil exploration in this area only a few years ago. We have made some important discoveries in the Bo Hai, Yingge Hai, Zhu Jiang estuary, Beibu Wan, and other sea areas. With the development of cooperation with foreign countries, as well as the launching of self-run exploration work, we are likely to discover more oil and gas with commercial value. Taking the offshore oil as a "door," China will continue developing numerous forms of cooperation with foreign countries, such as importing technology, knowledge, and knowledgeable people and speeding up the mastery of advanced foreign science, technology, and managerial skills.

The 10 provinces and autonomous regions in southern China serve as a strategic reserve for the long-term development of China's petroleum industry. Over the next few years, we shall vigorously step up regional exploration and comprehensive geological research, choose the favorable areas to be prospected, and lose no time in launching cooperation with foreign countries.

Wang Tao said: Some foreign countries are paying close attention to our oil resources in western China. For example, we have, over the past 2 years, discovered a few gigantic geological structures in Xinjiang's Tarim basin, where there is likely to be a large or extra-large oil gas field [you qi tian 3111 3049 3944]. Moreover, exploration work is also being vigorously conducted in Junggar, Turpan, and Qaidam basins. He emphatically pointed out: In developing our oil gas resources in the western region, there must be two conditions: One is to ascertain the existence of ample reserves and the other is to make plans for the transportation of oil gas to other regions. If there are no ample reserves, it will not be worthwhile to lay a pipeline; without a pipeline for the transportation of oil gas, neither will it be possible to start a large-scale development project. China has decided to carry out further exploration work in Qaidam basin this year. We shall organize our work according to the new management structure and adopt advanced skills and technologies to do the drilling in the interior of the desert.

When forecasting the prospects for the petroleum industry, Wang Tao said: It is estimated that by the end of this century the western region will have been developed to a considerable extent and a fairly large-scale offshore oil production capacity will also have taken shape. At that time, China's petroleum industry will probably enter a period of full-scale development.



### Lay a Good Foundation, Speed Up Development

Wang Tao said: China will work hard for 3 years in order to lay a good foundation for the further development of the petroleum industry. By laying a good foundation we mean firmly grasping prospecting work in order to increase the new reserves by a big margin. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, we shall strive to increase the new oil and natural gas reserves by more than 100 percent compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

### Combining Two Technological Advantages

Talking on how to make use of the world's advanced technology in oil exploration and exploitation, Wang Tao said: The large oil companies in the world are transnational ones. They use the world's advanced technology to carry out oil exploration and exploitation. For example, the British North Sea oil field has been developed with the use of advanced technologies from various countries. Viewed from China's practical conditions, we should not only conscientiously sum up our experience and give scope to our advantages, but also step up the work of importing, digesting, and absorbing foreign technology. We should increase our ability to develop on our own and accelerate the process of our scientific and technological advance through the import of technology. That is to say, by combining the two technological advantages we shall be able to speed the development of China's petroleum industry.

Wang Tao said: On the basis of studying and determining the production and construction tasks for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, we have also envisaged the three objectives we shall strive to achieve by the end of this century. These objectives are: change the situation whereby the development of the petroleum industry fails to keep abreast of the needs of the national economy, so that the gross value of petroleum industrial production will increase simultaneously with the gross value of industrial and agricultural production and so that China will stand in the forefront of the world's major oil producers in terms of crude oil output, change the backward conditions in natural gas production so that natural gas will become an important energy resource in developing the national economy; and change the situation whereby the development of petroleum science and technology fails to keep abreast of the needs of production and construction in order to raise the main skills and technologies for exploration, exploitation, and production to an advanced world level at that time and to train a good number of oil experts with a first-rate international standard.

### RENMIN RIBAO ENCOURAGES INCREASED AFFORESTATION

HK180945 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Greening the Motherland in the Spirit of the Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains"]

[Text] Today is 1986 tree planting day. It has been 5 years since the first tree planting day. With the common efforts of the Chinese people over the past 5 years, afforestation work has become better and better, and more and more trees have been planted throughout the country.

Greening the motherland is a great task involving the transformation of nature and society. It requires our consistent efforts and must be passed on from generation to generation. Viewed from the 9.6 million square kilometers of Chinese soil, China's ecological environment has much room left for improvement. In comparison with agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, forestry still remains a weak link in the national economy.

As our country is deficient in forestry resources, it is particularly necessary to carry out afforestation through generations in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains. Now as the Sixth 5-Year Plan has ended and the Seventh 5-Year Plan has started, we should conscientiously sum up our experience in greening work in the last 5-year plan. We should add to our achievements; overcome our shortcomings; commend the advanced; encourage the backward; and have a better understanding of the arduousness, long-term nature, and urgency of afforesting the motherland, so that we can carry out the great task of afforesting the motherland better and faster.

The fundamental strength for afforesting the motherland lies in the masses. To mobilize the masses, we should propagate the significance of afforestation work and rely on correct policies. The latter factor plays a decisive role. The 800 million peasants are the main force in afforestation work. Over the past few years, the party and the government have drawn up a series of policies for afforestation development in the rural areas (including mountainous areas and plains). These policies are aimed at mobilizing the masses to go in for afforestation and to become better off through engaging in afforestation. Therefore, the peasants' autonomy should be expanded so that afforestation can be carried out in combination with the peasants' economic results. But in some localities, the above policies have not been put into effect and the peasants are not enthusiastic about carrying out afforestation as they are still afraid that the relevant policies will change. This problem must be earnestly solved in coordination with the implementation of the Central Document No 1 of this year.

It is necessary to stress the quality and economic results of tree planting. Laying undue stress on quantity to the neglect of quality; planting many trees but being unable to keep them alive; and not paying enough attention to economic results -- these are long-standing, prominent problems in afforestation work. These problems have resulted from some cadres' failure to implement the policies on afforestation in a down-to-earth manner and, what is more important, from poor management. Therefore, in the course of paying attention to the implementation of the policies on afforestation, it is necessary to improve forestry production skills and to lead afforestation work on the road of intensive management. In other words, it is necessary to carry out afforestation and management in a scientific way. Therefore, various localities and the departments concerned are required to popularize scientific knowledge, to provide good technological service, and to disseminate scientific and technological achievements so as to combine science and technology with the masses' afforestation activities. For the purpose of making rational arrangements for afforestation and providing timber and other forest products, it is necessary to undertake a number of afforestation projects and to build afforestation bases. Over the past few years, a number of afforestation bases have been built in some localities. They have produced quick results and timber production has increased by bounds, thus blazing a new trail in forestry development. This method should be popularized in localities which have the necessary conditions.

#### MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FOREST FIRES

OW180537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA) -- In connection with a spate of forest fires in some provinces since the beginning of this year, the Ministry of Forestry recently issued a circular, calling on all localities to step up the work of forest protection and fire prevention.

The circular says: A recent spate of forest fires in some provinces has caused damage to forests as well as injury and death. A fire started by children playing in Tongshan County, Hubei Province, on 8 January burned some 1,300 mu of forested land and incurred immediate economic losses, totalling over 74,000 yuan.

Another fire ignited by a cigarette dropped by a hunter in Ningshan County, Shaanxi Province, destroyed some 800 mu of state-owned forests; and between 1 and 4 March, a total of 19 fires broke out in Shaanxi Province, including a major fire at scenic Lushan, which damaged over 3,000 mu of wooded, mountainous area.

Analyzing the causes of the large number of forest fires and serious damage since the beginning of this year, the circular points out: Due to a continuous decrease in forest fires over recent years, some cadres have lowered their guard, failed to map out plans for forest fire prevention, enforce fire prevention measures, conduct publicity and education among the masses of people, or exercise strict surveillance over the origin of fires. In some localities, fire departments have been merged, and spending and staff on fire-prevention duty have been cut, thereby weakening fire prevention forces and causing big disasters as a result of failure to promptly extinguish fires.

The circular calls on all localities to, first, conscientiously implement the "Forest Law" and carry out a general inspection to remedy and reinforce fire prevention measures during the spring fire prevention period. Second, it is necessary to conduct extensive publicity and education on forest fire prevention, step up surveillance over the origin of fires, and sternly handle criminal cases involving forest fires. Third, it is necessary to strengthen the everyday work of fire prevention offices so that they can take prompt action to extinguish fires. Fourth, it is necessary to include forest fire prevention work in leaders' agendas and intensify leadership in fire prevention work.

#### JOINT CIRCULAR ON IMPROVING STATE FOREST FARMS

OW140215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0846 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA) -- In order to invigorate and improve the management of state forestry farms, the Ministry of Forestry, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Administration of Commodity Prices issued a joint circular calling on various localities to invigorate the economy of state forestry farms toward gradual self-sufficiency and to build state forestry farms into base areas providing the state with plenty of lumber.

The state forestry farms are important base areas of lumber supply to the state. Their total area is nearly one-quarter of the total forest area of the country. With the predatory felling of trees and the rapidly dwindling lumber resources in existing old forest areas, to do a good job in reforming state forestry farms and to quicken the pace in developing the state's reserve forest resources to meet the needs in promoting the four modernizations program are of great strategic importance.

The circular points out: Currently, the forests in the state forestry farms are generally young or middle-aged forests. In order to readjust the age structure, quicken the pace in developing forests and raising quality, it is necessary to conduct experiments in strengthening forest management and carry out tree-felling in a planned manner. In other words, it is necessary to select man-made, natural second-growth, or low-yield forests, which have fully grown under good topographical conditions but the age structure of which is irrational, for clear felling in small areas or narrow strips according to local conditions. Efforts must also be made to plant fast-growing and high-yielding trees in felled areas. To conduct experiments in strengthening forest management and facilitating tree felling, it is necessary to work out plans to strengthen forest management and formulate operational plans. Such plans should be submitted to the local forestry department (bureau) of the province, autonomous region, or municipality concerned for approval.



In order to bring into full play the dominant role of natural resources, raise economic efficiency, and cultivate fast-growing forests to support the cultivation of slow-growing forests, all state forestry farms must develop diversified economy in a planned manner and according to their own different conditions. They must grow crops; cultivate fresh water and marine products; process semifinished products; engage in mining, construction, and transportation work; promote tourism; and do business and render services of all types. It is necessary to promote economic integration covering various trades and different districts in an effort to greatly develop diversified economy by state forestry farms in 3 to 5 years.

The circular also gives specific rules on fixing prices for the extra lumber produced by state forestry farms after they have fulfilled lumber supply targets to the state; on the income of the state forestry farms during forest cultivation; and on profits made by state forestry farms in developing diversified economy and facilitating the comprehensive utilization of forests.

#### YANG DEZHI REVIEWS PLA TRAINING REGIMENT

OW200906 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Remarkable results have been achieved by the PLA in training its new recruits by organizing them into training regiments for this purpose.

Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff, noted today while reviewing the training regiment of a group army under the Beijing Military Region that this is a significant result of the structural reforms being carried out in our Army.

Due to the development of modern science and technology and our Army's constant improvement and renewal of its weapons and equipment, the past practice of organizing both old soldiers and new recruits for joint training can no longer meet the need of modernizing the Army. For this reason, the Military Commission decided in an enlarged commission session last year to establish the system of organizing training regiments in group armies. By now the new recruits being trained in the various training regiments throughout the Army have all undergone rigid and regular training, which has laid a solid foundation for them in the four areas of military, politics, work style, and discipline and physical fitness.

At today's on-the-spot meeting of all training regiments in the Army, representatives to the meeting made spot checks on randomly selected duties of the various services involving scores of trainees. The new recruits who have received training have all been assessed to have attained a good mark.

#### YANG DEZHI AT HENAN MILITARY REVIEW 19 MARCH

SK200224 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] On the morning of 19 March, the Jinan Military Region held a military review of a greater size to display military skills and to inspect a certain division's achievements in training new soldiers at a certain location in Henan Province.

Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the PLA General Staff Department; Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region; (Guo Fuzhou), chief of staff; and Hu Changfa, director of the Military Training Department of the General Staff Headquarters, reviewed the troops and also watched the display of military skills.



The march started at 0900. Amid majestic martial music, more than 4,000 new soldiers trained by the instructional group -- organized into 43 square formations, valiantly marched past the rostrum to be inspected by the chief of staff of the General Staff Department. Seeing that these new soldiers have rapidly become qualified fighters through short-term training, Chief of the General Staff Yang was quite pleased, nodded his head, and said "good, good."

After the military review concluded, Chief of the General Staff Yang made a speech. He urged all the cadres and fighters to show concern for and support the building of the instructional group and the group's training work. He also urged the cadres and fighters of the instructional group to work hard and cautiously in order to train qualified fighters for the PLA. After Chief of the General Staff Yang concluded his speech, specialized troop units composed of the new soldiers brilliantly displayed their military skills.

#### YAO YILIN ON GRAIN OUTPUT, AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT

OW160818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said China would increase investment in agriculture in the next five years to boost per-unit grain output and expand crop area by reclaiming wasteland, today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reports. When inspecting northeast China's Heilongjiang Province last Tuesday through Friday, Yao Yilin urged local authorities to pay greater attention to grain production and speed up the construction of export farm produce centers. He called for increasing the export of farm produce and earning more foreign exchange so as to promote the development of the national economy during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990). China's grain output could basically meet its needs, Yao stressed. China now exported soyabeans and corn while importing a certain amount of wheat. The export was equal to the import in quantity as against the import of large amounts of food grain several years ago.

#### DENG LIQUN AT OPERA RESEARCH SOCIETY FOUNDING

OW151202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- A society for research into Kun opera, one of China's traditional opera forms, was founded at a celebration attended by nearly 200 people from the field here today at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities. Kun opera originated in Jiangsu Province during the Tang Dynasty (618-907). The singing is accompanied by wind and string instruments. Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Yu Zhenfei, a leading Kun opera performer, were invited to be honorary president and advisor, respectively. Zhang Geng, vice-president of the Chinese Dramatists Association, was appointed president.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said at the ceremony that, like other traditional operas, Kun opera is not popular among young people at present, but it is still finds enthusiastic audiences among old people. To celebrate the founding of the society, outstanding actors and actresses from five troupes of Kun opera have gathered in Beijing for performances which will begin tomorrow.

DENG LIQUN CALLS FOR DEVELOPING LEI FENG CAMPAIGN

OW170413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CYL Committee held an experience-exchange meeting today learning from Lei Feng's "comprehensive service to households." At the meeting, Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: "Comprehensive service to households" must include the new contents of helping some families educate their young people well and helping delinquents mend their ways. The CYL may first conduct some investigation and study, conduct experiments, and further improve this service.

Comrade Deng Liqun said: By launching this activity, the CYL has made things easier in life for widowers, widows, orphans and the childless, and some sick and disabled people and provided nourishment for their minds. This shows the fine custom of helping each other among people in our socialist country. However, we should further develop our service. For instance, we can help some parents who do not know how to educate their children. We can help young people who have taken a wrong step in life to follow the correct path. Each CYL member, widower, widow, orphan, childless person, the sick and disabled who has received the service has this obligation.

HUANG HUA AT COMMEMORATION OF ANTI-JAPAN PROTEST

OW190445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA) -- The CYL Central Committee and the All-China Students Federation jointly held a meeting at the Beijing Teachers University today to make the 60th anniversary of the "March 18th" massacre and to pay respects to the martyrs before a monument to them.

On 18 March 1926, students in Beijing, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the progressive Kuomintang forces, held a meeting to condemn the Japanese imperialists for bombarding a unit of the National Army at Daqukou and to organize a petition group to demand that the Duan Qirui government reject the imperialists' "ultimatum" and abrogate all unequal treaties. The Duan Qirui government ordered troops to suppress the petitioning students by firing at them, thus killing or wounding more than 200 students on the spot. This is what is called the "March 18th" struggle or massacre in history.

Huang Hua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, addressed the commemoration meeting. He hoped that students would inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of the Chinese students movement and strive to become disciplined builders with lofty ideals, morality, and culture in the future. Huang Hua also called on personages with breadth of vision in Taiwan to follow the example of Mr Xu Qian, a founding member of the Kuomintang, to put national interests above everything else, and to work hard for the reunification of the motherland.

WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES COMMENDATION MEETING

OW170021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 16 Mar 86

[By reporter Ji Bin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA) -- A number of advanced collectives and individuals that have made outstanding achievements in the development of rural energy resources for the benefit of the peasantry attended a commendation meeting in Beijing today.

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The meeting was jointly sponsored by the State Planning Commission; the State Economic Commission; the State Science and Technology Commission; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery.

Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, and responsible comrades of relevant departments under the State Council attended the meeting to extend their congratulations to those commended. In his speech at the meeting, Wang Zhen pointed out: Developing rural energy resources is of great strategic importance for the rural economy and even for the national economy as a whole; it is a major matter concerning the lives and production of our country's 800 million peasants and the econological balance as a whole. It is imperative to effectively solve problems in the development of rural energy resources in order to further develop the rural economy.

The national conference on rural energy resources concluded on 16 March after 5 days in session.

WANG ZHEN, DENG PUFANG AT MEETING ON HANDICAPPED

OW191201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese universities and colleges enrolled 853 handicapped students in 1985, trebling the 1984 figure, according to the third council meeting of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, which opened here today.

Wang Zhen, honorary director-in-chief of the welfare fund told the meeting that the fund has done much work for the social welfare of the country's 20 million handicapped people since it was founded in 1984.

Director-in-chief Deng Pufang said his fund has sponsored a number of courses for the handicapped in English typewriting, tailoring, and watch and radio repair. A school to train computer operators run by the fund has so far enrolled more than 300 handicapped persons. In consultation with the State Education Commission, he said, the organization this year set up a fund for disabled people who have achieved outstanding progress in study, as well as for those engaged in education of the handicapped. The awards will be made in Beijing next month, Deng said. To bring the potential skills of the handicapped into full play, Deng said, more on-the-job training should be conducted so as to raise their educational levels and professional skills. He also urged the whole of society to work for the employment of handicapped people.

At present, about 70 percent of the disabled people in China's large and medium-sized cities are employed. Statistics released by the State Education Commission show that there are 375 schools for the blind, deaf and dumb, or mentally retarded across China. In 1985 these schools enrolled 9,200 students, bringing the total number to 41,700 at school.

HAO JIANXIU, KANG SHIEN SEND WREATHS FOR HU WENXIU

OW201139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 18 Mar 86

[By reporter Chi Maohua]

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 18 Mar (XINHUA) -- Hu Wenxiu, a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress and stepmother of heroine Liu Hulan, died of illness on 10 March. A memorial meeting for Hu Wenxiu was held at the Liu Hulan Memorial Hall in Wenshui County, Shanxi Province, this morning.

Wreaths and messages of condolence were sent by Hao Jianxiu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Kang Shien, state councillor; Luo Guibo, member of the Central Advisory Commission; and Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs.

EMERGENCY CIRCULAR ON FARM MATERIALS TRANSPORT

OW200101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA) -- In order to properly transport materials needed for agricultural production; to supply in good time to the vast rural areas agricultural production means needed for spring farming, as well as other necessary means for daily life; and not to delay farming work; the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Railways jointly issued an emergency circular recently.

The circular stressed that commercial, grain, and supply and marketing departments in all localities should take proper measures to ensure the supply of seeds, chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, farm machinery and implements, plastic film for agricultural use, iron wire, nails, and other spring farming-related means for daily life. The circular also stressed that they should submit in good time to local railway and transportation departments their plans for transportation means and should properly organize the work in delivering, transferring, and receiving goods; in connecting freight cars, and in short-distance goods transportation. Railway departments in all localities should give priority to incorporating farm materials into their transportation plans, to transferring suitable cars for transporting these materials, to dispatching loaded cars to their destinations, and to loading and unloading these materials. Priority should also be given to getting extra cars needed to transport farm materials for emergency use. Commercial, grain, and supply and marketing departments in all localities should also ensure that farm materials are securely packed, and that labels are clear and legible. Irresponsible handling of goods is strictly prohibited. Railway departments should earmark special cars for transporting farm materials of special nature, and such departments should operate according to procedures established to ensure transportation safety.



GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO, OTHER LEADERS PLANT TREES

HK140857 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] It is Arbor Day today. Some 70,000 people of various circles in Guangzhou planted trees and flowers in the Tianhe Sports Center, around the Baiyun Shan, and in streets and roads in the city.

This morning, responsible persons of the province and city and PLA units stationed in Guangzhou, including Lin Ruo, Ye Xuanping, Guo Rongchang, Liang Lingguang, Zhang Zhongxian, Xue Yan, Yang Deyuan, Xu Shijie, and Zhu Senlin; cadres of provincial, city, and district organs; commanders and fighters of PLA units; and approximately 1,000 people in (Hongling) Street, Yuexiu District, went to the Tianhe Sports Center to plant some 1,000 trees.

In the course of planting trees today, Shi Anhai, vice mayor of Guangzhou City, told reporters that this year, the city government advocated to the people in the city that it was necessary to build juvenile forests, youth forests, militia forests, barracks forests, and 8 March forests, which are of commemorative significance. The city government demanded that the quality of tree-planting be improved and that all trees planted grow healthily.

Today, the masses in Guangzhou City planted 300,000 trees and fruit trees in the city.

GUANGXI PARTY MEETING AIRS PROBLEMS, TASKS

HK150225 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] A Guangxi Regional CPC Committee work conference was held in Nanning from 7 to 9 March. The meeting seriously studied the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches delivered in Guangxi, unified thinking, and called on all levels in the region to work in concert to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, persevere in reform, implement the principle of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, and strive to promote economic work.

Jin Baosheng and Tao Aiyang, deputy secretaries of the regional CPC Committee, presided at the meeting. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang delivered a summation at the concluding session on 9 March. Deputy Secretary Wei Chunshu spoke on the region's economic situation and the current tasks in economic work.

The participants seriously studied the spirit of CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang's recent speeches in Guangxi, analyzed the situation in the region, improved their understanding, and enhanced their thinking.

During his inspection of Guangxi, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the cardinal and greatest principle is that everything must be aimed at preserving political stability and unity. He also specifically pointed out that we should not adopt measures that do not benefit political stability and unity, and we should as far as possible do things that benefit political stability and unity.

The meeting held: We must organize the cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels, to seriously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's important instructions and unify their views on the political situation in the region. Since dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, and especially since the 5th regional party congress last year, Guangxi has done still better in developing its excellent situation and in implementing in greater depth the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee.

We have continued to eliminate leftist influences and factionalism, totally negated the Cultural Revolution, dealt properly with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, launched party rectification, corrected unhealthy trends, and cracked down on economic crime. A political situation of stability and unity has developed throughout the region, thus creating very good conditions for building the four modernizations. All this constitutes the main current.

However, we must also realize that certain factors affecting stability and unity also exist at present. We need to pay attention to these and solve them.

The meeting pointed out: We should solve the following problems in order to attain political stability and unity:

1. We must maintain relative stability of the leadership groups at all levels and be concerned for, support, encourage, and help their work.
2. We should affirm the achievements in dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. The eighth session of the fourth regional CPC Committee last year summed up this work and issued a resolution on it. Generally speaking, we have followed the central principles and policies and scored very great success. This was not easily attained. The regional CPC Committee will issue no further decisions and will carry out no further reexaminations. Individual problems can be handled in a truth-seeking way in accordance with the policies. The party committees at all levels must pay attention to this question and ensure that there is no further rummaging.
3. In accordance with the principle of acting in a resolute and sustained way, we must further straighten out party style in accordance with the principle of taking resolute and sustained action. The regional CPC Committee is determined to start with the leading organs and cadres, and first with the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and the regional leading organs and cadres. At present we must get a good grasp of investigating and dealing with specific cases, especially major and important ones, and correct unhealthy trends. We must have a resolute attitude and also pay attention to policy demarcation lines. We must also promote reforms and economic development.
4. We must resolutely overcome political liberalism, bring inner-party democracy into play, and stress centralized unity. The party must stress democracy and permit differing views. We should also welcome party members to criticize party organizations and their leaders, but it is essential to follow organizational principles and regard the CPC Central Committee's principles and line as the basis for unity.
5. We must do a good job of work regarding old cadres. We must respect the old comrades care for them politically, and look after them in daily life in accordance with the regulations. We must be sure to listen to the views of old comrades when studying work tasks. At the same time, we can send those who are in good health to carry out specific investigations in various places, so as to contribute their brains to economic construction.
6. We must step up ideological and political work. At present, while carrying our reforms, opening up, and concentrating efforts on grasping economic construction, we must persistently build socialist material and spiritual civilization together.

The meeting held that economic work is not just an economic matter. It is also a political question. We must never forget that the fundamental task of socialism is to develop the productive forces. We should persevere in reforms, clear away all interference, and concentrate efforts to promote economic work.

First, we should establish firm confidence. We should not just look at the region's shortcomings in having a poor foundation, many problems and difficulties, and backward economic development compared with the country as a whole; we must also correctly analyze the situation and see the achievements, the favorable conditions, and the prospects and hopes. We must certainly not be content with the status quo. We must strive for a slightly higher economic growth rate during the Seventh 5-Year Plan than during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and also one slightly higher than the national growth rate, and gradually narrow the gap in economic development between ourselves and advanced provinces and regions.

Second, we must act with self-reliance and fully tap the masses' inherent vitality.

Third, we must have a clearer understanding of the state of our region, base our work on local resources, and take full advantage of our strong points. Guangxi's main strong points are excellent natural conditions for developing subtropical crops, abundant mineral resources, hydroelectricity, tourism, and marine resources, and favorable conditions for developing communications and foreign trade. We should truly turn these strong points in resources into strong points in commodities.

Fourth, while stepping up development of the key cities and the coastal area of southeast Guangxi, we must improve assistance for poor areas. Comrade Hu Yaobang has set an example for us in inspecting poor areas during his visit. The cadres at all levels throughout the region must regard helping to transform poor areas as a major strategic task.

Fifth, we must uphold the principle on invigorating the domestic economy and opening up to the world, and put reform in the first place in all work. In urban economic structural reform, we must get a good grasp of invigorating the enterprises and enlivening commodity circulation. These are the cardinal links. We must speed up technological transformation of the enterprises and improve their economic results. At present we must also pay special attention to improving lateral economic ties. We must promote more extensive economic and technological cooperation inside and outside the region and improve our work of importing advanced foreign technology and using foreign investment.

In the rural reforms, on the basis of continuing to consolidate and perfect the production responsibility systems, we must steadily readjust the rural production structure, unswervingly implement the principle of activity developing diversified undertakings without any slackening of grain production, speed up the exploitation of the region's subtropical crop resources, actively support and vigorously develop township enterprises, and enliven the rural commodity economy.

#### HENAN CONFERENCE ON ORDERING GRAIN BY CONTRACT

HK140742 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial conference on grain work recently concluded. The conference decided to suitably reduce the amount of grain ordered by contract and to increase the amount of grain purchased at negotiated prices.

The conference pointed out: In the course of reducing the amount of grain ordered by contract, proceeding from realities and according to different situations, places must not reduce grain ordered by contract by the same amount and demand uniformity. In the places where the commodity economy is prosperous, diversification is developing, and the grain commodity rate is high, it is necessary to stabilize the task of ordering grain by contract.



In the places where conditions for production are changing, the amount of surplus grain is dropping, the original task of ordering grain is arduous, and there is surplus grain in summer but production in autumn is unsteady, the amount of grain ordered by contract can be suitably reduced. In a small number of mountainous areas and poor areas, it is unnecessary to carry out the task of ordering grain by contract, or we can order a lower amount of grain by contract to avoid the phenomenon of purchasing grain long before it can be delivered.

The conference decided that the varieties of grain ordered by contract this year include wheat, maize, and rice, and that soybeans are excluded from the varieties of grain ordered by contract. Provincial departments concerned are prepared to support the peasant households and agricultural production units which conclude contracts for ordering grain, by providing them with chemical fertilizers, diesel oil, and other means of agricultural production at low prices.

#### HENAN'S YANG XIZONG, OTHER LEADERS PLANT TREES

HK140833 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] It is Arbor Day today. At 0830, leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and Army and some 2,000 people in Zhengzhou went to the Zhengzhou Zoo to plant trees. The leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and Army who took part in the tree-planting activities were Yang Xizong, Zhang Chixia, Lin Xiao, Yue Xiaoxia, Fan Lian, Yan Jimin, Zhan Jingwu, Song Zhaosu, Yao Minxue, Hu Tingji, and Hu Tiyun. All committee members who were attending the 19th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee also took part in the tree-planting activities.

Comrade Yang Xizong put on white rubber shoes and before planting trees, he humorously said to all: We are now planting trees and we have rendered meritorious service for the zoo. After that, he told them all to begin planting trees. The cadres, staff members, and workers from organs at the provincial level and from all districts in Zhengzhou City planted green saplings which added the beauty of spring to the Zoo.

#### HUNAN'S CPC SECRETARY LEADS TREE PLANTING

HK140907 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] This morning, leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Mao Zhiyong, Liu Fusheng, Wan Da, Zhao Chuqi, Shi Xinshan, (Sun Wensheng), (Dong Zhiwen), Xia Zhanzhong, and Shen Ruiting, led more than 100 cadres from provincial organs taking part in tree-planting activities at the provincial forest botanical gardens.

At about 0800, the leaders went to (Huaiwan) hill in the garden and planted trees immediately after getting out of the car. While planting trees, Mao Zhiyong said: We must plant trees according to relevant technical requirements. To plant trees to form forests, the key is to ensure the quality of trees planted.



SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI INSPECTS WORK IN SUINING CITY

HK180923 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpts] From 15 to 17 March, Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, inspected Suining, a newly-built, hilly city in the central part of Sichuan. He and comrades of the city and counties studied new ways to quickly develop the economy and help people get rich as soon as possible.

Comrade Rudai said: Our province has 100,000 square kilometers of hilly land with a population of 70 million. This area has solved the initial problems of clothing and food but how it can get rich is still an arduous problem. If this problem is not solved well, it will delay the progress of enriching the people and improving the economic position of the whole province. He said: The provincial CPC Committee has decided to put the work of the hilly land, particularly of the large counties in the hilly land, in an important strategic position. The provincial authorities will formulate corresponding policies in this aspect.

On the afternoon of 15 March, Comrade Rudai consecutively inspected units, including Suining City Thermal Power Plant, (Pingchuan) Printing and Dyeing Mill, and the cotton textile mill. He praised their achievements. He said: Some difficulties definitely exist in our economic work. For example, energy resources, floating capital, and means of production for spring farming are in short supply. We must arouse our enthusiasm and rouse ourselves for vigorous efforts to make our country prosperous, overcome difficulties, open up a new path, and advance.

On 16 March, Comrade Rudai listened to the reports of the Suining City CPC Committee and city government and to a report by the secretary of the Nanchong Prefectural CPC Committee who had hurried to Suining. He held a forum with all of them. Comrade Rudai said: In the light of its own practical situation, Suining has taken the road of economic development -- using agriculture to promote industry, using industry to bring along agriculture, and making agriculture, industry and commerce a coordinated process. This practice is very significant. The backward economy in the hills land is mainly due to underdeveloped agriculture. We cannot develop industry without developing agriculture. We cannot develop industry without developing agriculture -- the foundation. Proceeding from realities, the newly-built cities must promptly and specifically help all counties and districts. In particular, they must help them in the aspect of enlivening commodity circulation, management, and technical management. Comrade Rudai pointed out emphatically: To solve the economic problems, we must aim high and solve the problems practically.

Today, Comrade Rudai and his party will leave Suining and return to Mianyan.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON PROVINCIAL CPC PROPAGANDA MEETING

HK140849 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Report: "Strengthen the Ideological and Political Work and Expedite Reform and the Building of the Two Civilizations"]

[Text] Our province's propaganda work for this year is to continue to thoroughly implement the spirit of the National Party Conference of Delegates; further straighten out the guiding ideology for cultural, educational and public health departments; grasp well education in party style and spirit, situation, policy, the legal system, discipline, and the cadres' basic theoretical study on Marxism; firmly grasp educational reform; strive to improve the quality of the propaganda cadres contingent and expedite our province's reform and the building of the two civilizations.

This was determined by the meeting called by the provincial CPC Propaganda Department from 22 to 24 February in Chengdu and attended by heads of city, prefectural and autonomous prefectural CPC propaganda departments and CPC secretaries of universities and colleges.

Provincial CPC Secretary Yang Rudai and deputy provincial CPC Secretaries Nie Ronggui and Feng Yuanwei attended and addressed the meeting. The meeting was hosted by Xu Chuan, standing member of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the provincial CPC Propaganda Department.

The propaganda work for our province and the ideological and political work in schools were reviewed at the meeting. Participants believed that as a result of the leadership of CPC committees at all levels, and through joint efforts by the propaganda departments at all levels and CPC committees of schools of higher learning, ideological and political work in the whole province over the year had scored good results. In the light of the spirit of the National Party Conference of Delegates and work arrangements by the provincial CPC Committee for this year, the whole party is taking vigorous measures to straighten out party style. Participants believed that grasping well education in party spirit, style and discipline, and promoting further improvement in social ethics, is an important task in this year's propaganda work. Meanwhile, it is necessary to step up education in situation and policy among the vast numbers of cadres, and guide the cadres and masses to reach a common understanding of the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee from the high plane of ideology and theory, to foster a belief that reform will surely win and to persist in making the reform a success. Popularizing common legal knowledge among the people of the whole country is an important measure to maintain social order for a long time to come. Propaganda departments at all levels should grasp well education in the legal system and discipline, enhance the consciousness of cadres and the masses to abide by the law and discipline, and further develop the political situation of stability and unity. This year, it is necessary to pay special attention to grasping well theoretical study by leading cadres at and above the county level, and organize workers in social science to conduct research on some important issues in our province's socialist construction. It is also necessary to put stress on applying the basic theories of Marxism to answer new questions cropping up in the development of the socialist commodity economy. It is also necessary to earnestly do a good job in reforming education, public health, press, publication, sports, and other fields and truly regard social effectiveness as the only and the highest standard guiding the activities of these departments.

Participants believed that to accomplish the abovementioned tasks, it is imperative to upgrade the quality of the contingent of propaganda cadres. Propaganda cadres must be "honest and upright" and unceasingly improve their theoretical levels and professional abilities, so as to strive for better social effectiveness.

The ideological and political work in schools of higher learning was also especially studied at the meeting. From the high plane of cultivating talented people "with lofty ideals, cultural knowledge, moral integrity and a sense of discipline," the CPC Committee of every school of higher learning should make unremitting efforts to grasp ideological and political work and strive to attain better achievements than last year.

#### XIZANG SENDS CADRES TO RURAL AREAS TO HELP PEOPLE

HK140657 Lhasa Xizang Regional service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Excerpts] In the afternoon of 4 March, at the regional CPC Committee meeting of leading cadres at department level, Dangzin, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, announced that in connection with the decision of the regional CPC

Committee, the region would organize in April a large number of cadres, form them into work teams headed by leaders at department and bureau levels, and send them to the rural areas to help people get rich.

Comrade Dangzin said: To grasp well the work concerning the agricultural and animal husbandry areas is one of our major tasks for this year. There are two major tasks for us this year: First, we must do well in reforming the economic structure and the economic work. The focal point of the region's economic work is mainly on the agricultural and animal husbandry areas. The main object in sending cadres to the countryside is to propagate in an in-depth way the two long-standing policies so that every peasant and herdsman will always bear them in mind. We must continue to grasp reforms of the agricultural and animal husbandry areas, to consolidate and perfect various policies in the areas, to readjust the industrial structure, and to do well in diversification, so that the peasants and herdsmen will get rich at an earlier time. At the same time, we must do well in building towns and townships.

Comrade Dangzin said: Our general requirement is that we must proceed from the realities of Xizang and do everything for the sake of Xizang people's happiness and the region's prosperity. Without indulging in big and idle talk, we must do, in a down-to-earth manner, one or two practical and effective deeds. We are sending this number of cadres to the countryside to help the poor get rich based on just this requirement.

He said: In addition to grasping the structural reform and the work concerning agricultural and animal husbandry areas, we must continue to grasp this year the urban economic structural reform, as well as the work concerning tourism, education, and the building of spiritual civilization. At present, the situation of having lax discipline and liberalism is quite common among some units. Discipline is the guarantee for implementing the party's line. In this particular region of Xizang, we must lay particular stress on discipline and centralized unification. Therefore, while grasping the building of spiritual civilization, we must stress strengthening organizational discipline and correction of party and cadre work style. We must resolutely oppose liberalism, so that cadres can firmly establish the thinking of serving the people. To send cadres to the countryside is also an important decision in improving cadre work style and strengthening discipline among cadres. Leadership at all levels and all units and cadres must implement it.

Comrade Dangzin also spoke on structural reform.

#### YUNNAN PARTY MEETING CONVEYS HU YAOBANG INSTRUCTIONS

HK180155 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of prefectural CPC Committee secretaries in Kunming from 10 to 17 March to convey and study the speeches made by CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang during his inspection of Yunnan and his important speech in Nanning. The meeting demanded that the party organizations at all levels throughout the province seriously study and implement the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches, have a clear picture of the guiding ideas, deepen their understanding of the conditions of the province, bring into full play the three economic strong points, persevere in the six-point development strategy, and strive to create a new situation in the modernization drive in Yunnan.

The meeting held an enlarged report session on the afternoon of 11 March. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu made a speech on studying Comrade Yaobang's important Nanning speech and outlined his views on implementing it. Comrade Pu Chaozhu outlined the main points of the provincial CPC Committee's work for this year at the meeting on the morning of 17 March.



Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Shusheng spoke on fighting natural disasters and striving for increased agricultural output and income this year.

The meeting held: Comrade Yaobang's important speeches in Yunnan and Nanning have pointed out the way for the party cadres to exercise correct leadership and for the province to take advantage of its strong points in natural resources, eliminate poverty, and enrich the people.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said that Yunnan's three strong points are in mineral resources, in tropical and subtropical crops, and in forestry, animal husbandry, and medicinal herbs in the mountain regions. On the question of how to take advantage of these strong points, the meeting pointed out that the following six-point development strategy proposed by Comrade Yaobang accords with the province's realities:

1. Study and promote the on-the-spot conversion of coal. Yunnan has rich coal resources, ranking second in south China in industrial coal resources. Over 80 counties have tertiary brown coal deposits. Due to poor communications and undeveloped industry, coal production is constrained by lack of sales outlets. To take advantage of our strong point in coal, we cannot manage just by relying on exporting the coal; the most realistic and reliable way out is to study and promote on-the-spot conversion of coal.
2. Adopt more flexible policies and methods to embark on a new road of developing the mining industry suited to the conditions in the province. In accordance with the central principles and the spirit of Comrade Yaobang's speeches, and on the basis of summing up the masses' practical experiences, Yunnan must simultaneously promote state-owned, collective, and individual mining, with a variety of joint undertakings.
3. Speed up the development of tropical and subtropical crops and strive to develop rubber, shellac, spices, medicinal herbs, and tropical fruits into key products of the province's economy by 1990.
4. We must uphold the principle of actively supporting and vigorously developing township enterprises in Yunnan. Developing these enterprises represents the correct road for invigorating the rural economy.
5. We must attach great importance to getting a good grasp of grain production this year. Our grain production declined due to natural disasters this year. The provincial CPC Committee has regarded reviving grain output as one of the goals in economic development this year. Not long ago Yunnan was hit by one of the most severe cold waves in history. The party committees and government must pay full attention to this problem. The leaders must quickly go down and vigorously carry out work for achieving bumper harvests.
6. Clear the communications channels and do a good job in communications construction. We must open up transport routes out of the province and increase the number of entry and exit points. We should strive to raise the annual volume of materials shipped out of the province from the current 6 million tons to over 10 million tons by 1990.

The meeting stressed that a very important question in studying and implementing the spirit of Comrade Yaobang's speeches is to summon up great resolve to bring about a major improvement in leadership style. From the plane of the Marxist theory of cognition, Comrade Yaobang spoke on questions of the party's ideological line and its work style. This is the fundamental thing for making a success of all work.

HEBEI CIRCULAR ON RECTIFYING WORK STYLE OF ORGANS

SK190320 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] In late February, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government issued a "Circular on Further Implementing the Central Organs' Instructions on Rectifying the Work Style of Organs," and called on CPC Committee and people's governments of all levels in the province to conscientiously implement this circular.

The circular states: After the promulgation of the relevant documents of the central organs on 26 November last year, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued several additional important documents in succession on simplifying receptions for visiting leading cadres at various levels, on banning unauthorized trips to foreign countries, on selecting, promoting and employing cadres in strict accordance with party principles, on banning the use public funds for sightseeing, and on further prohibiting party and government organs and cadres from engaging in commercial business or operating enterprises. These documents constitute important guiding principles for solving serious problems regarding the conduct of party members and cadres of party and state organs. Party and government organs at various levels throughout the province have initially studied and implemented the above-mentioned documents, and many units have solved some of their problems and investigated and dealt with some of their major and important cases, thus weakening the unhealthy trends to some extent. It must be noted, however, that many serious problems in the party and state organs have not yet been solved; the situation of committing crimes in the course of conducting corrections has appeared frequently; and much work remains to implement the instructions of the central organs and to rectify the conduct of party members and cadres of party and state organs. What should be pointed out in particular is that some responsible comrades lack an understanding of the seriousness of the problems regarding the conduct of office cadres, have implemented the instructions of the central organs in a sluggish and ineffective manner, and have preferred giving general calls rather than delving into the realities of life to solve problems. Other responsible comrades have refused to investigate and ascertain the real situation, and then have tried to get things done in a slapdash manner by thinking that their units have no problems. Still others have taken a wait-and-see attitude, have been hesitant and irresolute in dealing with problems, and have even interceded for persons who indulged in serious unhealthy trends. A few responsible comrades have turned a deaf ear to the instructions of the central organs, and even spread a negative and resistant mood. All these problems will directly affect implementation of the instructions of the central organs, and thus should be corrected conscientiously.

The circular notes: The issue of office work style is in essence an issue of party style. When the masses evaluate the party style they first see the work style of organs and the party cadres, in particular the work style of leading cadres. The unhealthy trends in party and state organs will certainly and seriously impair the prestige of the party and the government and corrupt the party style and the social conduct in general. The provincial CPC Committee's "Programs for Guiding the Work in 1986" has set forth the fighting goal for the party and government organs at the provincial, prefectural (city), county, and township levels to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style within this year. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Congress have called on party and government organs at all levels throughout the province to regard the implementation of the several documents issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on rectifying the work style of party and government organs as an important step to effect a fundamental improvement in the party style of the party and government organs at the provincial, prefectural (city), county and township levels; and to satisfactorily solve the several serious problems regarding the work style of organs revealed by the central organs in order to create a new situation in this regard this spring.

1. We should penetratingly study the documents of the central organs and enhance our ideological awareness. On the basis of implementing the relevant documents of the central organs at the preceeding stage, party and government organs at various levels should, from now to early March, organize all state functionaries to concentratedly study the several documents issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council since the beginning of this year on solving problems regarding the work style of organs, and to conduct discussions in line with the actual situation so that the state functionaries can comprehensively and profoundly comprehend the basic guidelines and specific demands of these documents. All cadres, workers, and staff members should be informed that the spreading of corrosive phenomena in party and state organs will degenerate the state organs to the extent of becoming world full of embezzlement, stealing and bribery. They should also be educated to profoundly comprehend the important significance of rectifying the work style of organs, and to enhance their consciousness in opposing corrosive phenomena and correcting unhealthy trends.
2. We should conduct investigations in a comprehensive manner. By the end of March, party and government organs at all levels and all institutions subordinate to these organs should continually and penetratingly conduct an overall examination in line with the demands of the several documents of the central organs, and by integrating the higher with the lower levels and taking the mass line. Members of CPC committees and party organizations at all levels should take the lead in examining themselves. On the basis of self-examination, CPC committees and governments at various levels should organize the discipline inspection and auditing departments to conduct spot checks. Forces should be organized to conscientiously investigate and deal with those units which have not yet conducted self-examination or which still have serious problems after conducting the self-examination in a perfunctory manner. Leaders of such units should be called to account.
3. As for the problems revealed during the investigation, we should deal with each case on its merit in a timely manner. Severe punishments should be given to those abominable and serious cases which have brought serious consequences and incurred huge losses and to those who commit crimes in the course of conducting examination after the promulgation of the documents of the central organs. Resolute efforts should be made to check the trend of pleading for mercy for somebody else, and whoever indulges in this evil trend should be seriously dealt with according to party discipline, administrative discipline, and state law. Party and government leading comrades at all levels should personally organize and participate in the investigation and handling of major and appalling cases, and should make prompt decisions on dealing with those cases which have already been verified. We should conduct ideological education among the cadres, workers and staff members with typical cases in order to enhance their ability to distinguish and resist unhealthy trends.
4. We should draw distinctions in accordance with the party's policies and formulate rules and regulations. In correcting unhealthy trends, we should be not only resolute but also prudent, and should pay attention to grasping the bounds of policy. Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out: "Those who commit errors in their work due to a lack of experience, but think about the interests of the people and the state should not be punished with the big stick."



It is satisfactory if they have summed up experiences and lessons and corrected their errors in a timely manner. All those cases which serve only the interests of individual groups and a few persons to the neglect of the interests of the state and the people should be regarded as unhealthy trends and should be opposed resolutely." In investigating and dealing with unhealthy trends, we should pay attention to grasping these basic bounds. Meanwhile, all relevant provincial department and all prefectures and cities should study and work out specific regulations for implementing the instructions of the central organs, and should draw distinctions in accordance with policies. In line with the guidelines of the documents of the central organs and with the relevant regulations of the province, party and government organs at all levels should establish the necessary rules and regulations in light of their own specific situations in order to eliminate loopholes in this regard.

5. Party and government leading cadres at all levels should set examples for others. The central authorities have given repeated injunctions to rectify the workstyle of organs, and leading cadres should be resolute in implementing orders and imposing prohibitions. They should dare to acknowledge their own problems, should not shield their shortcomings and unhealthy trends, and should take the lead in studying documents, solving problems, and straightening out and carrying forward fine traditions. They should strictly educate and manage their family members and children, and should take a clear-cut attitude on the crimes committed by their family members and children. They should resolutely support the relevant departments in investigating and dealing with the crimes committed by their family members and children, instead of pleading for mercy for them. Otherwise, they will be called to account directly or indirectly. They should execute laws impartially, should dare to cope with unhealthy trends and tough cases, and should never seek good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle.

6. We should actually strengthen the leadership. CPC committees, people's governments, and party and government organs at all levels should list the implementation of the instructions of the central organs concerning the rectification of the work style of organs as an important item on their agenda, and should pay attention to this work. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government have defined that under the unified leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial Auditing Bureau should assume responsibility for grasping the routine work in rectifying the work style of organs, such as learning about actual situations, and organizing the forces in various fields to investigate and deal with major cases. The General Office of the provincial people's government should be responsible for checking such unhealthy trends as purchasing deluxe limousines, replacing one's older cars with imported deluxe limousines, and arbitrarily sending groups and individuals to visit foreign countries.

The provincial Finance Department should be assigned to check the malpractice of using public funds for sightseeing, for extravagance and waste, and for giving banquets and gifts. The provincial Labor and Personnel Department should be assigned to check the obtaining of illegal income of cadres of party and government organs, apart from their wages and collective material benefits. The provincial Industrial and Commercial Administration Bureau should be responsible for checking those party and government organs and cadres who engage in commercial business or operating enterprises. The General Office of the provincial CPC Committee should be responsible for simplifying receptions for visiting leading cadres at various levels. The Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee should be responsible for checking the malpractices in selecting, promoting, and employing cadres.

The leading group for rectifying party style under the provincial organs should be responsible for investigating unhealthy trends among the provincial organs. All above-mentioned departments should not only attend to their own work but also cooperate with each other. All party and government leading organs at the provincial, prefectural (city), county, and township levels should establish their responsibility system for this work, and should achieve results in this regard.

The circular notes in conclusion: CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should conscientiously implement the above-mentioned tasks. They should report their work and major problems to the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission once every week, and report their important cases and situations in a timely manner. In early April all prefectures, cities and provincial-level organs should deliver their written reports to the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government concerning the overall situation of this work.

NI ZHIFU PLANTS TREES ALONG WITH TIANJIN MASSES

SK130517 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpt] This morning, more than 247,000 people in Tianjin participated in a voluntary tree-planting activity.

Ni Zhifu, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Zhang Zaiwang, and Zheng Guozhong as well as other leading comrades of the party, government, and Army organs participated in the tree-planting activity along with the masses. Around 0900, Ni Zhifu and other comrades arrived in Jinghai County and planted trees in (Bailiwanmu) orchard. He planted pear saplings along with the local cadres and commune members. While shoveling the earth, Comrade Ni Zhifu said with emotion: One generation plants trees whose fruits and shades another generation enjoys. This is what we mean by serving the people.

Comrades Li Ruihuan and others arrived in Nankai District and planted 520 commemoration trees along (Hudi) road together with the masses. These saplings were all donated by the No 2 municipal drainage section. Mayor Li Ruihuan said at the tree-planting site: We name those trees planted by the leading cadres "Trees planted for the benefit of the people." All of our work should be carried out for the benefit of the people.

TIANJIN: NI ZHIFU ATTENDS MARXIST THEORY LECTURE

SK160445 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee formed a study group to take the lead in studying Marxist theories. The first guidance lecture report meeting was held at the people's auditorium yesterday afternoon. Zhu Guanghua, associate professor of Nankai University, gave a lecture on socialist ownership.

Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Wu Zhen and Nie Bichu, deputy secretaries; and leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, and the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, as well as the responsible persons of the various departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties, and bureaus, totaling more than 1,000 persons, listened to the report.

HEILONGJIANG: SUN WEIBEN CONTRACT-SIGNING EVENT

SK200227 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] At the provincial work conference on afforestation this afternoon, the provincial people's government announced the implementation of the responsibility system in afforestation work and commended the advanced units emerging in this regard.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, attended the conference and delivered important speeches. They also participated in the ceremony of signing the 2-year tree-planting contracts with the responsible persons from various prefectures and cities.

In the spring of 1984, the provincial people's government signed tree-planting contracts for 1984-1985 with prefectures, cities, counties, and units under the state farms. Thus, the responsibility for planting trees was handed over to the principal leading persons of the governments and units at all levels. These contracts clearly set forth five targets, such as ensuring the fulfillment of the annual plans and sapling-growing, ensuring the planting of three to five trees in the voluntary afforestation campaign, achieving more than 85 percent in the growth and survival rate of trees, and making a success of protecting forests and conducting fire prevention.

Recently the provincial people's government and the provincial Greening Commission appraised the work done by various localities in fulfilling their afforestation targets on the basis of conducting inspection and determining the work quality. On 19 March the provincial people's government made public the appraisal results revealing that 52 prefectures, cities, and counties have completely fulfilled their contracts in line with the five targets.

The provincial people's government decided to confer advanced titles to 12 units and to give them citations. It also decided to issue a circular criticizing the counties and cities that did not fulfill their contracts completely.

As for the units that did not fulfill their afforestation contracts, the departments concerned should issue a circular criticizing them.

JILIN'S GAO DI SPEAKS ABOUT ENDEMIC DISEASES

SK190424 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] At an enlarged meeting of the leading group for prevention and treatment of endemic diseases under the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, which opened today, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that we should first strengthen ideological and political work, and second, adopt comprehensive measures if we are to make a success of the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases.

Comrade Gao Di emphasized in his speech: The prevention and treatment of endemic diseases is very important work concerning economic development, the improvement of the people's living standards, and the consolidation of the political situation of stability and unity. For this reason, in order to make this work successful, we should, first of all, strengthen ideological and political work to enable the masses of cadres to attach importance to it.



We should fully arouse the initiative of the people of the disease-afflicted areas in struggling against endemic diseases in the spirit of the foolish old man who exerted unremitting efforts. When adopting comprehensive measure for this work, all departments involved should render as much support as possible. They should be held responsible if they hinder this work.

Gao Dezhan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, attended and addressed today's meeting. This meeting will sum up the province's work of endemic disease prevention and treatment carried out during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, exchange experiences, discuss the Seventh 5-Year Plan for endemic disease prevention and treatment, and commend our province's collectives and workers who were named as the most advanced in endemic disease prevention and treatment in the nation.

Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, and leader of the leading group for prevention and treatment of endemic diseases of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting.

#### LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

SK190304 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] After completely fulfilling various items of the agenda through the efforts exerted by all deputies, the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress successfully concluded in Shenyang City on the afternoon of 18 March.

At the session, participating deputies fully discussed and approved the report given by Comrad Quan Shuren on the provincial outlines of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the provincial outlines of the national economy and social development for the implementation period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. By speaking out and airing their own views freely they have further unified their understanding of the situation and grasped well the guiding ideology of economic construction and social development for the next 5 years and the working target and tasks for that period. Thus the session can be regarded as a meeting in which the people of various nationalities throughout the province have been mobilized to unite as one in striving to fulfill the outlines of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session. Executive chairmen at the meeting Li Guixian, Guo Geng, Dai Suli, Li Tao, Sun Qi, Wang Guangzhong, Xie Huangtian, Zhang Tiejun, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Cui Ronghan. Also attending the meeting or attending the meeting as observers were leading comrades including Quan Shuren, governor of the province.

At the meeting, the first agenda item was to have deputies cast a vote for the new Standing Committee members. As a result, (Li Chuanyong), (Li Guozhong), (Zhang Yulin), (Jin Dong), (Wu Chunhe), (Zhao Xiufen), and (Zhang Derui) were elected new Standing Committee members of the sixth provincial People's Congress. The meeting approved six resolutions, including those on the report of the provincial outlines of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, on the work report given by the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the implementation of the 1985 plan for the national economy and social development and arrangements for the 1986 plan, on the provincial 1985 final accounts and the 1986 budget, on the work reports given by the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate, and on examining the provincial draft provisions on enforcing 9-year compulsory education.

In concluding the session, Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled: Mobilize the People of Various Nationalities Throughout the Province To Strive To Fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In his speech Li Guixian stated: The implementation period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan represents an important stage during which our province will make progress in carrying out modernization. If we make a success of this period, we will lay a solid foundation for the next 10 years. If we achieve development in the economy in the period, we will have reserve strength. If we fail to make a success and miss the opportunity in the period, Liaoning Province will lag far behind the fraternal provinces throughout the country. Therefore, leading cadres at all levels throughout the province from now on should organize one-third of the comrades to go to enterprises and rural areas in order to help the grass roots-level units do a good job in building spiritual civilization, grasping industrial and agricultural production, and in dealing with their practical problems. They should help these units adopt effective measures to ensure the fulfillment of the 1986 plan and to make a good start in fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In his speech, Li Guixian urged the people throughout the province to raise their spirits, to wage arduous struggles, and to exert all-out efforts to make a success in their professional work. He urged the participating deputies to set themselves examples in successfully publicizing and implementing the resolutions adopted at the session and in building material and spiritual civilizations throughout the province. Meanwhile, he also urged the deputies to highly display their sense of politics and responsibility in order to relay in a timely manner the opinions and suggestions of the vast number of people, to improve our work, and to make due contributions to fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the province.

GANSU ADOPTS NEW MEASURES TO BOOST GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK181059 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Our reporter has learned from the provincial grain work conference which concluded this afternoon that as well as adopting two pricing methods, namely, a price for the proportion within quotas and a price for the proportion in excess of quotas, in this year's grain procurement, the province will also adopt some measures, such as: Paying deposits to peasants who have signed contracts to sell grain; giving allowances to buy chemical fertilizer; and awarding the right to buy industrial products in short supply, to encourage peasants to produce and sell more grain.

The provincial grain departments has stipulated that according to grain purchase contracts, peasants are entitled to buy 30 jin of chemical fertilizer and receive a cash allowance of 75 cents for every 100 jin of maize sold; and have the right to buy 10 jin of chemical fertilizer and receive a cash allowance of 25 cents for every 100 jin of other grain sold. It also stipulates that peasants who sell more than 2,000 jin of grain are entitled to buy 3 jin of diesel for every 100 jin of grain sold. Deposit money equivalent to 20 percent of the total grain sale prices, will be given to peasants who sign contracts to sell more than 1,000 jin of grain to the state. In addition the province will continue to adopt the policy of awarding peasants the right to buy industrial products in short supply. Peasants who fulfill or overfulfill their grain sale targets will be awarded the right to buy a famous-brand bicycle or sewing machine, or a color television set, and the right to buy 6 square meters of plate glass.

SHAANXI'S BAI JINIAN ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK

HK170257 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpts] On 16 March, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian made a speech on improving the work of People's Congress standing committees at a gathering of responsible persons of city and country People's Congress standing committees convened by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Comrade Bai Jinian put forward the following proposals and hopes:

1. Bring into full play the legislative and legal supervisory roles of the People's Congress standing committees. The work of these committees must be centered on legal matters.
2. Do more practical things benefiting the country and the people.
3. Carry out more investigation and study work. I hope the comrades of the People's Congress standing committees will regularly go to the rural areas and factories, and among the grass-roots masses, to conduct investigation and study in various aspects. They should put forward views on solving the problems that they find. This will be very helpful for policymaking by the party committees, the government, and the People's Congress standing committees themselves.
4. Supervise and support the work of the government and the courts and procuratorates.
5. The leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in enforcing and observing the law. The current problem is that not only a considerable number of the masses but also a considerable number of party members, including some responsible cadres, lack sufficient understanding of the importance of building the legal system.



The situation of failing to observe the law or to strictly enforce it still exists. Laws already drawn up are still not being fully observed and enforced. The leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in learning, enforcing, understanding, and observing the law. They must also spontaneously apply the weapon of law to struggle against illegal activities. We must crack down hard on economic and other crime. We must gradually learn how to use law to manage the economy and to readjust complex socioeconomic relations, so as to promote the smooth progress of economic construction and all other work. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Yan Kelun presided at the gathering and made a speech.

#### SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

HK170237 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the sixth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress concluded in Xian on 16 March, having completed its agenda. The session called on the people of the province to persevere in reform, be keen to create new things, unite as one, boldly forge ahead, take a thoroughly sound first step in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and strive to achieve ahead of schedule the first doubling of industrial and agricultural output value.

Executive Chairman Yan Kelun announced the opening of the closing ceremony at 0900. Other executive chairmen present were Zhou Yaguang, Deng Guozhong, Chen Ming, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Yu Ming, Liu Lizhen, He Chenghua, and Wei Minghai.

The session approved a resolution on the province's execution of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and its Seventh 5-Year Plan. The resolution said: The province did well in fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The guiding idea for the Seventh 5-Year Plan is correct and the measures proposed are practical. Governor Li Qingwei's report on this subject is approved.

The resolution said: We must further readjust the pattern of the productive forces by vigorously improving the Hanzhong region and actively supporting economic development in northern and southern Shaanxi. We should gradually improve the slow state of economic development in the latter two areas. We must further readjust the economic structure by speeding up the development of agriculture, light industry, and tertiary industry, to meet the needs of modernization and of improving people's living standards. We must give great prominence to improving economic results, especially product quality. Under this premise, we should strive for a higher growth rate.

To ensure sustained and steady development of the province's agriculture, the session passed a resolution on strengthening agricultural infrastructural construction and a resolution on strengthening land control and curbing random occupation and use of farmland. The session approved Governor Li Qingwei's suggestion on relieving Sun Kehua from his vice governor duties. It elected Sun Kehua a vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. It also elected (Hao Yanshou) and (Xie Quanwu) members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and elected (Ji Yisuo) president of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

#### XINJIANG PARTY PLENARY SESSION CONCLUDES

HK190231 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The seventh enlarged plenary session of the third Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee concluded in the People's Hall today.

The session called on the party organizations, the whole body of party members, and the cadres and masses throughout Xinjiang to immediately take action to make still greater efforts and work in a thoroughly sound way so as to victoriously fulfill all the work tasks for this year and continue to develop the fine situation in the region.

Regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Tomur Dawamat presided at the gathering this morning. Wang Enmao, Janabil, Amudong Niyazi, Zhang Sixue, and others were present. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Song Hanliang delivered a report entitled: Strengthen Leadership, Vigorously Grasp Implementation, and Bring About a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style in the Region as Soon as Possible.

Song Hanliang said: Today the regional CPC Committee is convening a gathering of 3,000 cadres. This is the concluding gathering of this regional CPC Committee session and is also a gathering for further mobilizing the party organizations, party members, and cadres in the region to immediately take action to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible.

Song Hanliang analyzed the current situation in party style in the region. He said: The general situation is good, but the turn for the better is not yet good enough. After listing the problems in party style in the region, he pointed out that although these problems have only occurred among a few party-member cadres, they seriously damage the party's prestige among the masses, ruin the party style, and hamper and interfere with the smooth progress of reform and of all undertakings. The party members, cadres, and the masses of all nationalities are extremely unhappy over these things. The party organizations at all levels and the party members, especially the leading party cadres, must have a clear idea on the state of party style in the region, and thus grasp the work of correcting party style with a high sense of political responsibility. This must be done at all levels, and we must strive for a marked improvement in party style and social mood throughout the region this year.

Song Hanliang said: The regional organs represent the key to bringing about a marked turn for the better in party style in the whole region. The regional party and government organs are the leading organs in the whole region and play a pivotal role in all work in the region. The state of party style in these organs has a major impact on a turn for the better in party style throughout the region. We must therefore grasp the regional organs as the focal point. These organs must basically attain the demand placed on them by the regional CPC Committee calling for a fundamental turn for the better in party style this year. This is an extremely arduous and urgent task.

Song Hanliang also put forward specific demands on curbing six unhealthy trends, getting a good grasp of investigating and dealing with major and important cases, strengthening education in party spirit, and rectifying organizational discipline. Comrade Song Hanliang stressed that straightening out party style is a key task for the whole party this year. It is also a key task for the party organizations at all levels in Xinjiang. The party organizations must personally tackle the major affair of improving party style.

Comrade Song Hanliang said in conclusion: This enlarged plenary session has made all-round arrangements for all work in 1986. It has approved in principle the outline of a proposal on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and made further arrangements for the work of straightening out party style. Our tasks and goals are explicit. The current problem is that we must work hard to accomplish them. We believe that the party members and cadres throughout the region will by no means disappoint the hopes of the CPC Central Committee and the hopes of people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

FOREIGN MINISTER RULES OUT 'NEW NAME' SUGGESTION

OW180403 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Taipei, March 17 (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung restated Monday this nation should not try to rejoin some governmental level international organizations by re-designating itself under a new name, which is contradictory to the basic national policy. Explaining the stand on the nation's seat in the Asian Development Bank during a Legislative Yuan Overseas Affairs Committee meeting, Shu said his ministry had invited many domestic and Overseas Chinese scholars and mainland affairs experts to several meetings to discuss. Participants have realized that the ADB issue is one of the Chinese Communists united front plots against this nation, aimed at further isolating this nation from the international community and undermining its status to that of a local government, he said. He stressed it is against the national policy for the nation to try to rejoin some international organizations by changing its name as some legislators have proposed. It would be improper in foreign affairs to adopt any flexible position, even on a temporary basis, if it permanently destroys the national image, he said.

Minister Chu made the same statement while he was delivering a foreign affairs report last Saturday to a meeting of the Legislative Yuan's Foreign Affairs Commission. The joint struggle of the people over past decades has built this nation into an entity of great economic clout. In addition, the growing importance of Taiwan's strategic position in the Asian-Pacific region will further upgrade this nation's international status, he assured.

SUNG CHANG-CHIH LINKS PRESS RESTRAINT TO SECURITY

OW190735 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Mar 86 p 12

[Text] Minister of National Defense Sung Chang-chih yesterday called on the nation not to misunderstand the government's restraint of the press as incompetence or its leniency towards offenders as a sign of weakness. In response to an interpellation raised by nonpartisan legislator Hsu Jung-shu on press freedom, Sung pointed out that to implement democratic and constitutional rule, the government has tried to respect press freedom. Several local political magazines, however, have gone too far in violating national policies, smearing the government and even insulting the national leader, the minister stated. He pointed out that some Overseas Chinese, upon their return to the nation, were surprised to find that the degree of press freedom here exceeds that allowed in many European and American countries. To prevent "yellow journalism" from eroding solidarity, demoralizing social public and even rocking public security, the law enforcement authorities have decided to ban some biased publications in accordance with the law, Sung said. He also urged the so-called "liberal and democratic roaders" to make a clear break with the Chinese Communists and the Taiwan Independence elements in their views, thoughts and behavior to avoid ending up as a "cat's paw." "Communist China is our enemy and the Taiwan Independence Movement has been proclaimed a rebellious organization by the nation. Therefore the government will not tolerate any communist ideology or separatist views to infiltrate, divide or demoralize us," he stressed.

YU KUO-HUA COMMENTS ON NEED FOR MARTIAL LAW

OW190733 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Feb 86 p 12

[Text] In a dialogue with nonpartisan legislator Fei Hsi-ping on the nation's maintaining martial law, Premier Yu Kuo-hua yesterday stated that it is not contradictory to the Constitution.



Yu noted that the Constitution is the political foundation of the nation, but it does not mean that the government can not have martial law, especially at a time when mainland China is trying to subvert Taiwan.

The nonpartisan responded that the ROC and mainland China are not "warring states" now.

"Only ostensibly," Yu said, adding that as a matter of fact, mainland China has never ruled out the use of force against Taiwan. Recently, it has stepped up its united front tactics against the ROC, the premier said. To illustrate that it is not a good time to lift martial law, Yu said that "we should not disarm ourselves just because we do not hear any guns roaring."

#### Political Parties

As to the formation of new political parties, Yu replied that there are different stages of political development in almost all countries. In the more than 30 years gone by, the government has been trying to encourage public participation in politics, Yu said. However, to avoid repeating the tragedies of divisive party struggle, which has occurred in many nations, Yu said, the call for solidarity takes priority. "Under the leadership of our founding father Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Kuomintang founded the Republic of China, and thereafter, the KMT has become the ruling party of the nation," he said, noting that without the KMT, there would not be the ROC. He added that the three legal parties, the Young China Party, the China Democratic Socialist Party and the KMT, have worked hand in hand to advance the progress of the nation and none of the parties should be called "flower vases." All citizens, nonpartisans or KMT members, retain the right to participate in politics, he said.

#### OFFICIAL CALLS FOR MAINTAINING TIES WITH U.S.

OW201413 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Chang Hsiao-yen, director of the North American Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, told visiting friends from the United States that despite the suspension of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the two countries' substantial relations are growing steadily on a firm and solid foundation and becoming closer and closer. Director Chang Hsiao-yen called on the American friends to continue the economic, trade, and cultural exchanges between the two sides on the basis of mutual benefit so as to promote the interests of the two peoples.

Director Chang Hsiao-yen was speaking at a briefing for more than 30 U.S. representatives attending a Sino-American seminar on police work here. He said: Despite the suspension of formal governmental exchanges between China and the United States since the severance of diplomatic relations in 1979, the two countries have been able to maintain a steady growth in their substantial relations in the areas of economy, trade, and culture. Such relations have become even closer than they were before diplomatic relations were severed.

#### SYMPOSIUM ON STRENGTHENING PHILIPPINES TIES OPENS

OW170303 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Taipei, March 16 (CNA) -- Over 200 representatives from the Republic of China and the Philippines gathered in Taipei Sunday to talk about building economic cooperation and cultural interflow between the two nations to a higher level. The symposium took place in the Armed Forces Officers's Club in downtown Taipei.

Legislator Huang Yu-ming, chairman of the organizing committee of the symposium, said while addressing the occasion that President Corazon Aquino sent a 10-member delegation to visit the ROC in late January while running for the presidency. The delegation was headed by the late Senator Benigno Aquino's younger brother, Paul Aquino. Huang said that after taking over the presidency, Mrs. Aquino cabled Huang on Feb. 27 reiterating her government's intention to further enhance cooperation between the two nations. Huang said that in view of the good will of the new Philippine Government, he decided to organize the symposium with the idea of exchanging experiences in anti-communist fights, promoting the welfare of Overseas Chinese in the Philippines and pushing ahead with cultural and economic cooperation and interflow.

Ezer Manalili, a ranking aide to Mrs. Aquino during her electoral campaign and now head of the Philippine delegation to attend the symposium, said in the meeting that friendship between the two nations has been close and cordial. He pointed out that his nation appreciates friendship from a country like the ROC which respects justice and righteousness. He said he is sure the cooperative ties between the two sides will further improve with President Aquino in power. He also called on the world to give the Philippines necessary support and assistance to speed up its national reconstruction and economic recovery.

Legislator Ms. Yang Pao-lin suggested the ROC and the Philippines reestablish their diplomatic ties. She also suggested President Aquino be invited to visit the ROC.

#### PARTIES URGED TO STUDY LESSONS FROM PHILIPPINES

OW180635 Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Reflections on Philippines"]

[Text] Half a month has passed since President Corazon Aquino was swept into power following a church-backed military revolt that ousted former President Ferdinand E. Marcos on Feb. 25. It has elicited a certain amount of reflection here at home. Even before the Filipinos went to polls on Feb. 7, several nonpartisan leaders had flown to the Philippines to witness the presidential election which ended with the dramatic exile of Marcos. Therefore, both KMT and nonpartisan magazines have been trying to make an issue out of the topic, with each side drawing their own interpretations.

The confrontation climaxed in a rather harsh joint interpellation raised last Monday by six nonpartisan lawmakers who projected the Philippines experience on the ROC. No doubt, there's much in the Philippines' political system that the ROC can learn from: open debates on television and unrestricted roadside campaign speeches are two instances. However, it is too farfetched and unfounded to charge the Cabinet with "strongman political rule," "military intervention" and a "Presidential succession problem."

Why? For one thing, the corrupt and rotten Marcos government plundered up to U.S. \$10 billion of the country's wealth. And long before he stepped down from power, the 20-year ruler had been spurned by his people. Not the beloved President Chiang Ching-kuo. There is a world of difference between the two leaders. Before his health made it inappropriate for him to travel widely, President Chiang had left his mark on every cranny of the island in looking after the people and their needs. Whenever he is in the limelight, the popular and respected president is always seen in a plain jacket or other civilian clothes. And like ordinary people, he also eats at roadside noodle stands and makes friends wherever he goes. The president never puts on a regal air.

Unlike Marcos, who led an extravagant and venal life and turned a deaf ear to public opinion, President Chiang has always been quick to goad the government into serving the people. Setting himself as an example, the president has also called on the nation to practice austerity. With over four years to go before his second six-year presidential term expires, President Chiang has made it clear that he will not be succeeded by any member of his family.

What about Marcos? Even when the Malacanang Palace was under siege, the tottering president still was grouping for power. To liken the President Chiang to Marcos is an insult that has invited public excoriation.

And to be fair to the Cabinet headed by Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, it may be criticized for some ill-considered moves, but it is still a clean government. And the premier has also stepped up his pace to revamp several administrative policies in reflection of the people. That is one of the reasons why the nation's per capita gross national product (GNP) has reached U.S. \$3,100, compared with the U.S. \$700 of the Philippines. That is also the reason why amid a global recession, the ROC struggled to become the 11th largest exporting country in the world and the sixth largest trading partner of the U.S. Also, under such circumstances, though the public still airs grievances over several administrative deficiencies, the majority of the people have given a positive assessment to the government. And given this fact, it is not at all surprising that the ruling party has had landslide victories in past elections. Though election fraud has been reported, there is no denying that the ruling party has shown restraint and tolerance of its rivals. Step by step, the KMT has downgraded itself from a major party to a competitor with the nonpartisans in recent elections.

Besides, more and more native Taiwanese have been recruited to the government. The policy to internationalize and liberalize the trade and economy is also expected to pull up the nation's economic growth to 7 percent this year. In stark contrast with the poverty-stricken society in the Philippines, these merits have added up to less confrontation and discontent in Taiwan. While the reform-minded middle class may be discontent with the government, they know that no movement should be launched when the nation's stability and security are at stake.

In a way, the nonpartisan lawmakers' interpellation provided an opportunity for the outspoken premier and the Minister of National Defense to clarify some facts. However, there's no smoke without fire. The cabinet should still draw on the lesson of the Philippines to strengthen its weaknesses. In face of the castigation of the nonpartisans, whether it is wise for the government to maintain the controversial martial law and let it boomerang on itself is worth consideration. As the government has claimed, the implementation of the law has not been felt by the public. Why, then should it be maintained? As for the nonpartisans, while criticizing the government, they should also do a little soulsearching. To tone down their extremist approach and to fashion a rational and moderate image are essential to attract more followers. Otherwise, they will not make any headway. Only through rational and candid dialogues on the legislative floor will the nation march one step forward in the implementation of democracy.

#### PHILIPPINES TOURISM MINISTER TRAVELS TO TAIPEI

OW200321 Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Taipei, March 20 (CNA) -- Philippines Tourism Minister Jose Gonzalez left Manila for Taipei by Philippine Airline Thursday morning, according to a FAR EAST NEWS AGENCY report from Manila. During his stay in Taipei, Gonzalez will promote tourist exchanges between ROC [Republic of China] and the Philippines. ROC tourists are important resources to the Philippines. About 30,000 tourists from Taiwan visit the Philippines every year.



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